

SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXVIII NO. 280

SEYMOUR, INDIANA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1909.

PRICE TWO CENTS

ELECTION DAY

Much Interest Manifested In Outcome.

Elections are being held in every city and incorporated town in the state today. In Jackson county there are two elections besides the one in Seymour, one in Brownstown, the other in Crothersville.

The campaign in this city has been unusually quiet this fall and there have been but few demonstrations such as usually accompany a city election. The voters, however, are interested in the campaign and the result of the election is awaited with interest. About each of the voting places are a number of enthusiastic workers electioneering for their favorite candidates. The results, it is thought, will be known by about nine o'clock.

The indications point to a rather heavy vote, at least an average city election vote. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the votes already cast at the several precincts were as follows:

First ward, 1st precinct	136
2nd precinct	147
Second ward	297
Third ward	177
Fourth ward	153
Fifth ward	240
Total	1150

Election Returns.

E. L. Mitchell, manager of the Seymour Mutual Telephone Company has made arrangements so that the telephone subscribers may have the election returns by calling information.

Salt Scarcity.

The grocers in this city are unable to get barrel salt on account of the car shortage which is being experienced by most of the railroads in the middle west. The supply of salt which is usually carried by the grocers is exhausted and it is said that there are but few barrels left for sale at the present time. A number of the dealers have placed their orders for large quantities of coarse salt, but as the shipments are made in car lots, the orders cannot be filled until the railroad companies can make arrangements for the necessary freight cars.

Buy your oil and gasoline of the reliable wagon. Phone 696, Stewart.

False Alarm.

The fire department answered a false alarm at the Woolen Mills this morning about 4 o'clock. The night watchman intended to ring the bell at 5 o'clock, the regular hour, but made a mistake in time and rang it an hour ahead of time, and a neighbor thinking the bell was sounded as a fire or distress signal, which is the usual custom of giving the alarm, called the fire department. The firemen made a quick run, and reached the place of the supposed fire a few minutes after the alarm was sounded.

Men's sweaters and underwear 39c. at the Fair Bargain Store. n6d&w

For home made bakery goods telephone Schmitt's bakery. Phone 132. Prompt delivery. dtf

No Thanksgiving Rates.

It is said that at a recent meeting of the general passenger agents of the Central Passenger Association, held in Chicago, it was decided that no rates shall be given for Thanksgiving or the other holidays this year. While the ruling relative to the former rate is final, nothing definite has been done concerning Christmas rates, although it is thought that none will be granted at that time.

MARRIED.

SHUMBACK-POINTER.

John Shumback and Cora Pointer, both of this city, were married at Brownstown Monday, November 1, about eleven o'clock, Squire William Daily officiating.

Big reductions in cobs if taken at once. G. H. Anderson.

Hot Drinks

Tomato Bouillon, Beef Tea, Chocolate with Whipped Cream, Ice Cream Soda, Phosphates, All Flavors

Our Specialty is Prescription Work.

Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Registered Pharmacists

Old Phone 406 New Phone 633

Hallowe'en Parties.

Mrs. Herman Chambers gave a hallowe'en party Saturday evening at her home on E. Second street. The rooms were beautifully decorated in red and white. Two witches told fortunes in a small room trimmed in white and lighted with a lantern. Appropriate hallowe'en amusements were supplied in abundance. During the evening a two course luncheon was served. A red candle furnished the light at the plate of each of the gentlemen and white candles served a like purpose for the ladies. The color scheme of red and white was carried out in the decorations of the dining room. The room was lighted with Japanese lanterns hung from a large ring suspended over the table. Streamers of red and white ribbon extended from the four corners of the room to the chandelier. About twenty-two young people responded to the invitations and all pronounced Mrs. Chambers a charming hostess. Among the out-of-town guests were Miss Mary Belle Patterson, sister of Mrs. Chambers, Jeanette Bush, Perry Vogel, Robert Guthrie, Bert Goshorn, and Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, all of Columbus, and S. G. Eldridge, of Greenwood.

Miss Esther Elliott entertained about eighteen young people with a hallowe'en party Monday evening from eight till twelve at her home on S. Carter street. A variety of hallowe'en games, guessing contests, fortune telling and other amusements were provided for the entertainment of the guests. There were jack-o-lanterns, Japanese lanterns and other appropriate decorations. A two course luncheon was served in the dining room. A large pumpkin in the center of the table contained the fortunes of the guests and these were drawn out by green and white ribbons. An interesting feature was the reading of a number of stanzas of poetry which had been composed especially for the occasion and which had been made to apply to different guests who were present. Excellent music was furnished by Miss Hazel McHargue and Miss Carrie Pfaffenberger. Before separating the guests joined in the singing of a number of songs including religious, patriotic, German and popular songs. Miss Elliott was assisted in entertaining by Miss Ida Collins. The out-of-town guests were Miss Hyde and Homer Ensley of Columbus.

Miss Josephine Fettig entertained a number of young people with a masque hallowe'en party Saturday evening at her home on N. Pine street in the Reed-Jordan addition. The young people wore masks and all had an amusing time. The rooms were decorated with hallowe'en decorations which were very interesting and hallowe'en games and fortune telling were the order of the evening. Refreshments of ice cream and cake and popcorn were served.

Hallowe'en Dance.

Miss Ethel Rottman entertained a company of friends Monday evening from eight till eleven with a hallowe'en dance given in the attic at her new home on N. Walnut street. Excellent graphophone music was furnished for the dancing. The rooms were attractively decorated. Thirteen young people were present to enjoy the hospitality of the Rottman home. Refreshments of pumpkin pie, doughnuts and coffee were served.

Hallowe'en Passed.

There have been no reports of any serious damage resulting from Hallowe'en. As there was but a quiet celebration on Saturday night many people thought that the usual pranks would be played on Monday evening but there was scarcely any evidence of Hallowe'en. In the country several parties and dances were given on Saturday and Monday evenings, but there seemed to be no wilful destruction of property. Most of the roads leading to this city were obstructed in several places with fences and rails which travelers found necessary to remove before they could proceed.

Spring Wheat Flour.

Try a sack of "Everet" or "Sunburst." Money back if not satisfactory. At all groceries. n6d&w

Moved to Columbus.

Mr. and Mrs. Atlas Shannon, of Indianapolis avenue, will ship their household goods to Columbus this evening where they will make their future home. Mr. Shannon is a bridge carpenter on the Pennsylvania line and it will be more convenient for them to reside at Columbus. They have been in Seymour about twelve years and their many friends here will be sorry to see them go.

Shave with Berdon, the barber.

DIED.

DOWELL—George Dowell, little son of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Dowell, died Monday evening shortly before ten o'clock at their home at 17 W. Brown street after only a few hours illness with membranous croup. He ate a hearty supper and was taken seriously ill a short time afterwards. His condition grew rapidly worse until death came in a remarkably short time. His age was 9 years and 9 months. He was taken with a similar attack about two weeks ago and a physician was called. A second attack came Sunday evening followed by another on Monday evening. Two physicians were called Monday night in consultation. He was a pupil in the Laurel street school, but has been out of school since his first attack two weeks ago. The family formerly lived here but moved to Columbus where Mr. Dowell was flagman at a Pennsylvania Railway crossing. They returned here about a year ago since which time he has had charge of the Laurel street crossing. Besides the father and mother the deceased leaves two older brothers and other relatives. His grandmother, Mrs. Lockman and daughter Emma, came up from Louisville Tuesday morning to attend the funeral.

Funeral services at the residence Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock. Burial at the Riverview cemetery.

HIMLER—Jesse Himler received a telegram today that Mrs. Walter Himler of Hot Springs, S. D., died Monday evening about 10:30 from injuries received in a runaway accident several weeks ago. Mr. and Mrs. Himler were out driving when their horse took fright and ran away. Their buggy was overturned and Mrs. Himler was seriously injured. Mr. and Mrs. Himler were married in June and moved to Hot Springs, S. D. Shortly afterwards, when Mr. Himler was engaged in the clothing business. The remains will be brought to this city for burial. A more complete obituary will be published tomorrow.

MATLOCK—J. K. Matlock, brother of J. H. Matlock of this city, died Saturday at Morris, Oklahoma, where he had been living since he moved from this county seven years ago. He formerly lived near Freetown. He was 65 years of age and a civil war veteran, having served in the 50th Indiana. His remains were taken to Farlington, Kansas, for burial.

Funeral.

The funeral of Mrs. August Mix, of W. Bruce street, occurred Monday afternoon at 2:30 at the German Lutheran church, conducted by the pastor, Rev. Eggers. The interment occurred at Riverview cemetery. Besides the relatives and friends who were here quite a number of others came from a distance to attend the funeral.

Funeral Services.

The funeral services of the late Mrs. Esther Carter, will be held at the First Baptist church Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. Albert A. Ogle of Indianapolis, will conduct the services. Burial at Riverview.

Notice W. R. C.

All members of the Woman's Relief Corps are requested to meet at the hall tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock to attend the funeral of Mrs. Esther Carter.

MRS. MARY ENGLAND, Pres.

Help Yourself To a Good Supper.

In order to assist in raising funds for the benefit of the German Methodist Parsonage Building Fund Committee get a good supper for 25c Thursday evening, Nov. 4, from 5 to 10 p. m., in the room just one door north of the Thomas Clothing Co., No. 5 N. Chestnut St.

Oyster stew will be served at an additional cost of 25c. Ice cream and cake 10c extra. A Bazaar, beginning at 1 p. m., will be held in connection with this supper. n3d

Telephone 132, Schmitt's bakery. We deliver. dtf

REPUBLICAN Want Ads. Pay

DREAMLAND TONIGHT

"The Judge's Ward"

Illustrated Song

"Where the Shading Maples Grow"

By Miss Lois Reynolds.

AFFIRMED

Court of Appeals Affirms Decision Imposing Jail Sentence.

Special to the REPUBLICAN
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 2.—The United States court of Appeals this morning affirmed the decision of the Federal court, holding that Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Mr. Frank Morrison must go to jail.

The case arose from a boycott of the Buck Stove Company. The court enjoined the labor leaders from doing certain things in connection with the boycott and it is said the injunction was violated. The Federal Court imposed a jail sentence for contempt of court and now upon appeal the U. S. court of appeals affirms that decision.

Hood Went North.

Jesse Hood, the colored stranger, who made trouble at Gorbet's store last Friday evening and later that evening exchanged shots with Officer Lane, has not been found, and it is believed that he made his way to Indianapolis. It is reported that he was out about the Southern Indiana roundhouse late Friday night.

He carried a big revolver and first fired at Officer Lane near the east end of the alley back of Buhner's machine shop. After the officer had been called to look after him he was found in that alley drinking beer out of a bucket. He ran east but turned and fired at Officer Lane who fired two shots at him as he ran. Later he was seen in the traction station but as soon as he saw Lane he ran out and turned east. Lane hastened after him and fired three times at him and thinks he hit him one time. Hood ran north of the Southern Indiana depot and disappeared among the cars in the yard.

Attention Woodmen.

A full attendance is desired at the regular meeting Wednesday night when committee will be appointed to make arrangements for the initiation of a large class of candidates on Thanksgiving night, November 25th.
C. W. BURKART, C.
GEO. F. MEYER, Clerk.

Gave Satisfaction.

For the fourth time inside of a year the Burleigh Cash Company have made their appearance in this city. Four times have they "made good." The military play last night "Winchester" was an excellent one and had the attention of a packed house from start to finish. Special mention should be made of the excellent work done by Burleigh Cash as Major Frank Kearney and Miss Mae Beresville as Virginia Randolph. The other members of the company were all good in their respective parts.

The vaudeville features of the company last night were excellent and drew forth much applause from the packed house that was present.

Tonight the play will be a four act comedy drama entitled "Driven from Home." Plenty of good comedy throughout the bill. An entire change of specialties will be given. The election returns will be announced between the acts as fast as they are received.

Saturday night the company will give away a beautiful diamond ring to the holder of the lucky number. Ring now on exhibition at Miller's Book Store.

Big Batch of New Voters.

Valparaiso, Ind., Nov. 2.—Four hundred foreigners, members of the John A. Brannon club of Gary, who is the Republican candidate for mayor of Gary, were brought here yesterday on a special train, to be naturalized. Their first papers were issued by Judge McMahon of the Porter county circuit court.

Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office.

LADIES.

Mrs. Eliza F. Barnes.
Mary Clemens.
Miss Huhele Delape.
Mrs. S. A. Marshall.
Mrs. Mary Pitman.
Miss Leona Thompson.
Mrs. Myrtle Taskey.

GENTS.

Mr. Spencer Beavers.
Mr. Ed. George.
Mr. Charley James.
Mr. Claud Murley.
WM. P. MASTERS, P. M.
Seymour, Nov. 1, 1909.

Economizes eggs, flour and butter; makes the biscuit, cake and pastry more appetizing, nutritious and wholesome



THE ONLY Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Safeguards your food against Alum and Lime Phosphate

BANQUET AT JACKSON SPLITS MISSISSIPPIANS

Wets and Drys Divide Over Point of Etiquet.

Columbus, Miss., Nov. 2.—Upon the arrival of President Taft and party here today a most cordial welcome awaited them. The President's address to the great throng was received with the closest attention. The President will speak tonight at Birmingham, Alabama. President Taft is on the last leg of his long journey. He has nine days more in the southern states, but he already has seen enough of the south to enable him to say that his two months' study of conditions throughout the country is practically finished.

At Jackson the President's program included, besides the visit to the state fair, a luncheon at the governor's home, an automobile sight-seeing trip and a dinner last evening. The dinner had caused considerable of a fuss between the wets and drys in the city. The drys were opposed to having wine served and they carried the matter into the pulpits of some of the churches. The wets, however, refused to give in, and then the temperance people threatened to get out an injunction restraining the wets from using wine at the banquet.

The wine drinkers carried the day by going to New Orleans and buying their supply in Louisiana. Now the teetotalers say they will carry the question of the Taft banquet to the polls. Mississippi is a dry state. The President himself does not drink wine or anything else stronger than coffee, so that the Jackson people were raising a rumpus on their own account. A good many Jacksonites were surprised when ex-Governor Vardaman called to see the President. He has spoken bitterly against Taft and is seeking an election to the senate on a plank that is opposed to Taft and his southern policy.

Robbed the Cariboo Stage.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 2.—Two masked highwaymen held up the Cariboo stage at One Hundred and Fifty Mile House and stole several sacks of registered mail.

Family Perish in Flames.

Mabscott, W. Va., Nov. 2.—A house was burned near Harper in which the Hood family burned to death. The father, son, daughter and granddaughter perished.

The Ladder Too Slow.

It used to be that men were content to climb the ladder of fame. Now they want an elevator.—Exchange.

AT THE

NICKEL TONIGHT

"Dr. Cook's Arrival at Copenhagen After Discovering the North Pole."

ILLUSTRATED SONG:
"A Man, a Maid, a Moon, a Boat."
By C. G. WEDDLE

HIGH AUTHORITY INDORSES PEARY

Explorer's Claim Approved By Geographic Society.

Washington, Nov. 2.—About the last of the week a report declaring that Commander Robert E. Peary has substantiated his claim to having reached the north pole on April 9, this year, will be given to the public, bearing the endorsement of the board of managers of the National Geographic society. Soon thereafter Commander Peary probably will go on the lecture platform and if he accepts an invitation about to be extended to him he will make his first public appearance in Washington under the direction of the National Geographic society. That this society, after proper investigation, is satisfied that Peary reached the pole was indicated by a member of the organization, who said: "We will invite him to address us here this month. That ought to satisfy you as to what we think of Peary's exploit in the polar regions."

The committee's report will be submitted to the board of managers tomorrow morning and in all probability will be made public at once. Commander Peary left here for New York last night. He will remain there a day and then go to Portland, Maine.

TOOK FATHER'S MONEY

Her Object, Chicago Girl Explains, Was to Get a Husband.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Miss Angeline Schiavone, the seventeen year old daughter of Pasquale Schiavone, a banker, appeared in Judge Scanlan's court ready to tell on the witness stand the remarkable story she told the police in a confession last February that she had stolen nearly \$30,000 from her father's bank to give to an uncle and seven other relatives.

She said in the confession she gave them the money because they promised to get her a husband.

The case was set for Thursday.

Fatal Runaway Accident.

Mattoon, Ill., Nov. 2.—Homer Grooms, age twenty-six, son of a farmer living northeast of this city, sustained a broken neck in a runaway accident. The young man had just left at her gate a young woman with whom he had been driving when his horse started to run away. Grooms was thrown under the wheels of his buggy and almost instantly killed.

Big Pugs to Stay in East.

New York, Nov. 2.—Jeffries has decided to remain in this city until the first of December, when bids for the fight with Johnson will be opened and the battleground decided upon. Johnson says he will also remain east until this important question has been settled.

Promises to Be Speedy.

Rockland, Me., Nov. 2.—There is every likelihood that the new battleship North Dakota will exceed her contract requirements of twenty-one knots an hour. She is being put over the mile course here today in a series of standardization tests.

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH,
EDW. A. KEMV, Editors and Publishers

SEYMOUR - - - INDIANA.

The dispute between Cook and Peary has caused the public to forget altogether the controversy between Ballinger and Pinchot, though there was a time when that looked like something of a fight.

The new managing editor of the London Times seems to be not averse to employing the recipe devised by the elder Bennett, who defined it to be the mission of the journalist "to raise hell and sell papers."

The people who place full confidence in Patten's declarations regarding a shortage in cotton may forget that after having made a fortune by bulling the wheat market he made another by turning bear. Patten is not so much a statistical authority as a daring speculator.

When the north pole is exploited as a summer resort it should be popular in open seasons for the reason that by rowing around it over a course not more than half a mile in length anyone who cares for the distinction may claim a certificate as a circumnavigator.

The death of William R. Morrison recalls how fast the country has moved and how much its politics has changed since the last administration of President Cleveland. Morrison was a Democratic leader whom his Republican opponents always respected as a foe worthy of their steel.

Another explosion of films in a moving picture exhibition. Another stampede started by a cry of fire. This time the only casualty happens to be the injury of a girl who was knocked down and trampled upon in the rush. It might have been worse. The scene of the excitement was Lincoln, Illinois.

The Pabst and Boyd importations of Percheron horses valued in the aggregate at \$50,000, from the best breeding farms of France, closely following the recent importation into Wisconsin of pure-blooded and high-priced sheep from Great Britain, afford evidence that the state of Wisconsin is to maintain its reputation for blooded stock of all kinds.

The heavy seizure of game in an Albany cold storage warehouse points to way to supervision by game wardens that will put a stop to the illegal marketing of game. If the game cannot be held in storage for future use it will not be purchased in large quantities. The significance in this regard of the Albany seizure is of more importance than the fact that the storage company is liable to fines aggregating \$50,000.

The point in regard to the confessional which is made by Cardinal Gibbons in commenting on the New Bedford case is easily comprehensible. In that case a judge permitted a woman to relate on the witness stand what she had told a priest in confession. The Catholic priest receives what he hears in the confessional as sacredly confidential and will die rather than reveal it. The "penitent," however, breaks no obligation in telling what he has said.

The growth toward the use of the English language in the Lutheran church is indicated by the establishment of an English Lutheran church in Sheboygan and also by the action taken yesterday at the general conference of the General Evangelical Synod of North America, in session at Burlington, Iowa. The latter body adopted a resolution agreeing that the language used in young people's societies under its jurisdiction "should be that best understood in the community." It is easy to see the direction in which this tends. The tendency toward uniformity of language promotes the solidarity of the Republic.

In addition to breaking the world's big gun record through the achievement by the marksmen of the battleship Louisiana of sixteen hits with as many shots, the Atlantic fleet has made a surprisingly good record in the maintenance of the efficiency of its engines. This latter favorable report is said to be due to a system of competition in the engineering department, through which credit is given to those to whom credit is due. This cultivation of personal interest in the work in hand, whether it be shooting or running machinery, will make the United States navy the most efficient fighting body in the world.

The business men of Toledo, Ohio, organized for the purpose of promoting a scheme to dig a canal from the Maumee river to the Ohio river that will be large enough to accommodate carriers of sufficient capacity to insure cheap transportation from the lakes to the business centers on the Ohio river. This proposition is warranted by the existence of enterprise along the Ohio which would be greatly encouraged by the establishment of a line of cheaper transportation from the Great Lakes. A small canal is now in existence between the Maumee and the Ohio, and this fact carries assurance that there will be no engineering difficulties to prevent the construction of the desired larger waterway.

Opposition to the plan adopted for the piercing of the isthmus of Panama by a navigable waterway is fading away as time passes and the work progresses toward completion. It has been based largely upon theory, and is being dissipated by fact, through the turn of the tide of tourist travel toward the scene of the great undertaking. The latest convert from the theoretical view is Prof. E. V. Reynolds of Yale university, who has heretofore favored the sea-level canal which Bueau-Varilla and other advocates of the deeper cut have been pleased to style the Straits of Panama. Prof. Reynolds is now convinced that a sea-level canal would entail an unwarrantably larger expense and impose last-

ing difficulties on navigation which will be avoided by the construction of a waterway with locks.

A dispatch from Berlin, Germany, says the Jewish benevolent societies of that city have communicated with their agents at Kiev, who have assured them that not a Hebrew in Kiev has been hurt nor a penny's worth of Jewish property destroyed. The American embassy at St. Petersburg has informed the state department at Washington that the reported anti-Jewish demonstrations at Kiev have been very much exaggerated—that an unimportant demonstration against the Jews took place in a suburb of Kiev on September 8, but that it was suppressed by the police. These advances would seem to settle the matter, yet no one can wonder that there was general acceptance of the early reports, for Russia has frequently permitted treatment of her Jewish citizens by their bigoted and intolerant neighbors which would not have received a moment's official countenance in any other country on the globe.

The conspicuous feature of the British yachting year was the close contests between the yachts White Heather and Shamrock, the latter Sir Thomas Lipton's latest trial cutter. Last year the Shamrock had things all her own way, but slight alterations of the underbody of the White Heather during the winter put her on a par with the newer yacht and demonstrated that Great Britain has a model from which an American cup challenger may eventually be evolved. The White Heather's change of form recalls the famous American schooner Sappho, which was a failure during her first season, when she raced in British waters, but which after alteration of her underbody defeated everything in Great Britain and America so often that she occupied a class by herself and was without contestants. This famous craft was sold to an Italian count, who after wearing off his yachting enthusiasm, permitted her to go to pieces on the tide flats at his home.

The German yachtsmen who brought sander yachts over the sea for racing off Marblehead only to be defeated, make the usual remark that American boats win because they are designed for home conditions. This comment has been made at different times by American yacht owners who suffered disappointment in British waters, and it is weighted by a large measure of truth. But the German yachtsmen made another remark which should receive more than passing attention. They declared on leaving that they do not think there is the slightest possibility of a challenge for the America's cup coming from Germany until the rules are changed to permit sea-going schooners to come over for the coveted mug. America is noted for her sea-going schooners and American yachtsmen would prefer to race with schooners because they are safer than big sloops. The rules require no changing, as the deed of gift provides for schooner racing, and the Germans should have their attention called to this fact.

The Department of Agriculture is engaged in a new endeavor—to discover the secret of prolonging the freshness of the fresh egg. Many are the times when this problem has been approached before. The history of mankind is strewn with instances of failure to solve it fully and satisfactorily. Perhaps this desirable result may never be reached. But Secretary Wilson and his experts have done so many things that they have no hesitation in attempting this. Milo Hastings, who is aiding and abetting Secretary Wilson in the endeavor, has found that the amount of moisture in the air surrounding an egg makes for almost as much as the temperature in determining the length of time that the egg keeps fresh. An instrument for regulating the amount of moisture in cold storage plants is the desideratum, Mr. Hastings thinks, and this is to be supplied. It will be a gay feather in the cap of the Secretary of Agriculture if his latest quest succeeds.

A PARADISE FOR BIRDS.

Barren Puffin Island Off the West Coast of Great Britain.

Gaunt and bare Puffin island rises boldly from the sea at the most easterly point of Anglesey. Its sides, torn and discolored by the waves, offer scant welcome to the explorer, but there are several places at which a landing may be made from a small boat.

Naturalists will not object to the forbidding appearance of this half-mile length of rock at which the timid look askance. Neglected of man, it is the chosen home of thousands and thousands of birds who share its solitude with a few sheep and scores of rabbits. Puffin Island has more than one name. The Welsh call it Ynys Seiriol, or the Island of St. Seiriol, who had a hermitage here far away in the Sixth century, and it is also known as Priestholme (the priest's island).

Perched in the center of the isle are the ruins of a tower built in the Seventh century. But this scanty spot upon the waters should be named the home of the birds. In myriads they seek it to breed. The keepers of the lighthouse are almost the only human beings they see; they can live their happy lives without the shadow of man to frighten them.—London Evening Standard.

Poor Year for Ober-Ammergau Barbers.

The barbers' business in Ober-Ammergau will be a poor one for the next twelve months. The reason is that in September, 1910, the decennial "Passion Play" will be performed, and every man in the village will be an actor in the scriptural drama. There will be no wigs worn, so the performers are required to allow their hair and beards to grow. Accordingly, the burgomaster has issued notices, reminding the village actors of this rule. Unkempt heads and chins will be the rule in Ober-Ammergau until the famous "Passion Play" is over.

Deeds His Victims \$30,000.

Milton Hyatt, a prosperous architect, was sentenced to thirty years in San Quentin prison, after he had confessed to the district attorney his relations with his ward, a girl of 13 years, and Louise Huffman, whom he said he had deceived into believing a contract marriage was as good as legal or religious ceremony. After he was sentenced Hyatt, in reparation, deeded his estate over to his victims, each receiving \$15,000.

A HORSE TRADE.

"Hello!" says I.
"Hello!" says he.
"Swap?" says I.
"Dunno," says he.
"Mebbe, I ain't shore."
"Git up!" says I.
"T' git up?" says he.
"T' git up?" says he.
"Fine horse," says I.
"Of course," says he.
"An' in a minute we had switched."
"Git up!" says I.
"Git up!" says he.
"An' both them horses stood stock still."
"Balk?" says I.
"Yep," says he.
"Mine, too!" says I.
"We laughin', fit to kill."
"Say!" says I.
"Hey?" says he.
"Guess that's horse apiece," says we.
"Good day," says I.
"Good day," says he.
Best joke, b'gosh, I ever see! —Exchange.

HELENA'S PUPIL.

When Helena realized that a cabal was organized against her to force her to give up her interesting pupil, she closed her pretty teeth hard, and all the fighting blood of her cavalier ancestry asserted itself in a thorough willingness to fight it out to a finish.

She certainly would not give up James Langdon, who, with dogged perseverance and energy, was getting on wonderfully.

One evening, sitting at the study table under the bright light of a swinging lamp, and figuring out a mathematical problem, Helena suddenly raised her eyes to see if her pupil was following her explanation.

But James Langdon, his arms resting on the table, was looking abstracted and yet with a keen thoughtful scrutiny, at the bronze hair, on which the light fell, bringing out golden gleams, at the fine oval of the face bending over the book, at its delicate, high-bred features, and at the straight, long lashes which added so much beauty to the eyes now raised to his.

"Do you understand how it is done?" Helena asked.

"I was not listening," Langdon answered composedly. "I was looking at you, and wondering how much you believe of the things they have told you against me. I was wondering whether you will give me up."

"Well?" Helena asked smilingly. "Well, I don't believe you will. You are too straightforward and brave, and too square. You don't mind a fight a bit, do you? It's in your blood."

Helena laughed and nodded.

"So I thought," Langdon said grimly. "What have they told you? That I am dangerous and disreputable? That you should not do me the charity to help me get rid of some of my ignorance? I thought so. Did they tell you I once killed a man?"

"Yes, but I do not believe it," she answered quietly, and a look of immense relief swept over Langdon's face and a flush surged up to his short brown hair.

Leaning forward and looking steadily at her, he said: "You are so different, and so far above anyone I have ever known. You would never betray a trust. It was Joe Allen's father who shot the man. I saw him when he fired the shot. He is dead now, and the mortal fear that it would be found out shortened his life. His poor old, bed-ridden wife knows all about it. Allen owed the man money. She begged me to swear I would never tell, because it would stand against her boy Joe. Joe is wild, and always in trouble, and she thinks it will ruin him if people know the truth about his father. Of course, I promised her. It eased her mind, poor soul, and she won't live long. She knows she can trust me."

"Do you mean to say," Helena asked slowly, "that all your life you intend to let the suspicion rest on you that you shot and killed a man when you could clear yourself easily by getting a deposition from that old woman? Do you not see how much it stands against you? Do you think it fair to yourself? You must look into the future. Can you not realize how it may ruin your life?"

"I will keep my promise to that poor old creature. I will give her boy a clean chance to fight his way in the world and become a decent fellow, without a millstone around his neck. You won't betray me, I know. It's not in you. As for my future—it will have to take care of itself. If only you won't turn me off—which would be bad, because you have a lot of influence, and everybody would say you did it because you believe me to be a reprobate and a murderer. I will work hard at my books this winter, and go to the city in the spring and take some special courses."

Some days later it occurred to Langdon that, although lacking in education, he was owner of a prosperous cotton mill; that he had inherited great tracts of land, prosperous farms and orchards, leased out and looked after by an agent, no one knowing their real owner, and which brought in large returns. His simple, rugged bringing up, his unacquaintance with the advantage of large wealth, made him strangely indifferent to it. It was only when he saw how fagged and worn out Helena was by her unremitting labors that a realization came to him of what the hundreds of thousands of dollars piled up in a bank to his account could mean, if he pleased to make use of them.

"Why did you come up here?" he asked.

"I came because there is a dear old dad and a sweet invalid mother to be helped. Riches, you know, have a queer way sometimes of taking wings unto themselves and flying away. That's what my father's inheritance did. He is growing old and is not at all strong. I am, you see. So, naturally, I am going to work to keep our modest cottage over our heads now that our dear old colonial home and plantation have passed from us into other hands."

"Why not buy it back?" Langdon asked.

"Because \$50,000 is not to be picked up by the roadside."

"That's not much money," the queer young mountaineer said. "Your father could borrow that much. The place would soon pay off that amount if it were properly handled."

"Perhaps. But father is old, and—no, I will have to keep on teaching. It's not disagreeable work."

A strong compassion came into Langdon's eyes as he looked into Helena's courageous, proud face, which was followed by an expression of distress as he noticed that she was thinner and paler. The long winter was over and spring, with its splendors of forest bloom, had come, and Helena sighed for the ending

of her difficulties. It seemed to her that James Langdon's absence—he announced one night that for business reasons he would be absent for several weeks—had intensified them. In a short while the pretty schoolhouse in the heart of the mountains would be closed. The day before Helena was to go down the mountains the postman brought her a letter.

"My Dear and Devoted Daughter: The strangest thing has happened! I thank God for His kindness and mercy. The clouds of misfortune have lifted and never again shall you assume the weary burdens of poverty. Through a lawyer, acting by instruction of your poor Uncle Tom, who died in a village in the far northwest, \$60,000—the amount of my endorsement of his note, you remember, with the accumulated interest, have been deposited in the village bank in my name. How reverently grateful we should be to our Father who is in heaven!"

"I had Burton's promise to let me buy back Beachwood, if possible, in ten years. So I have written to him through our lawyer. By appraisal I can buy back our old home for \$40,000."

"Come back, my dear, brave daughter, and meet us in our old home. Your mother and I will spend our last years in peace and tranquil happiness. My heart is too full to write more. We will eagerly await you under the grand oaks before the front steps. Your loving father."

James Langdon came rapidly across the lawn, entered the schoolhouse, and the familiar little room where Helena sat, her letter before her, her face flushed and joyous, only—in the depth of her eyes lay the shadow of some sorrowful regret.

"Read!" she said, springing up, as Langdon closed the door and came forward.

"Are you pleased?" he asked, smiling down at her.

"Indefinitely pleased. How happy they will be! My dear old dad!"

"And you—you think only of them. And in their happiness you will soon forget your hard work and your worries up here in these desolate mountains. You will never come back. You will be glad to turn away from these lonely peaks and you will try to forget the dull moments you have spent among them. But there is one dullard, an ignorant, uncouth fellow, to whom you have given confidence and courage—and glimpses of heaven. One who worships the ground you walk on. He will bear you in mind all the days—and all the nights—of his life! He will not be parted from you, because he will not forget you for a single moment. You will haunt him eternally, Miss Gilroy."

A wave of color mounted to Helena's face as she looked straight and silently at Jim Langdon. What he saw in the depth of her eyes and in her wavering smile made him catch his breath.

Helena silently stretched out both hands. It was more than that he took and held.—S. Rhett Romain in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

THE SHADOW THEATER.

An Ancient Form of Entertainment Is Being Tried in Berlin.

Berlin has a shadow theater which is meant to supply to children the kind of entertainment that can be made much more adaptable to them than any of the plays arranged for their special benefit. The Munich shadow plays, in which the highly artistic figures are arranged by the painters of the city, cannot be said to be typical of such entertainment, since they are designed for the amusement of a small circle of clever persons. They have proved the most artistic of all these shadow pictures, however, and are doubtless responsible for the revival of the vogue of this really ancient form of art.

The history of these performances in relation to the modern stage is interesting. The first performances of this kind in Europe were seen in Paris when Dominique Seraphin introduced them. They were called then "Chinese shadows," although it has since been learned that these pictures, made from silhouettes against the light, originated in India and then spread to Turkey and Egypt, where they are still popular.

The silhouettes are features of every marriage ceremony in Egypt to this day. As far back as 1557 they played such an important part in the life of the people that there is in existence a prohibition of all revolutionary subjects. Louis XV. took a special interest in the new art that Seraphin brought to France and had a shadow theater set up at Versailles. Seraphin got permission from the next king to transfer his theater to the Palais Royal, and there he prospered for years, returning little gratitude for the favor he received from royalty, as he turned his theater over to revolutionary subjects as soon as they became the fashion. When his heirs inherited the theater they carried it along until 1870. Then it became much more artistic, and the famous Chat Noir, which all Montmartre looked and from which sprang all the cabarets. Later, Caran d'Ache designed the figures and the famous Fragerolles looked after the music of the entertainments.

How different the present Berlin pictures are may be gathered from the fact that they are primarily intended to amuse children. The scenes to be acted have been more or less chosen by adults, who found much more to laugh at in their amusing gestures and artistic design. The speeches were read by good actors and the tales illustrated were taken from the German fairy stories. Whether or not the shows will be successful they are said to be highly artistic.—New York Sun.

Chicago Milk Prices Rejected.

Chicago's supply of milk will be cut in half tomorrow morning if the predictions of the Milk Dealers' Protective association do not fail. The association has advised its members to refuse the proffered price of the bottling plants and to seek other markets. The winter price for the milk last year was 31-7 cents per quart, and this year the big bottling plant owners offered a rate of 31-24 cents per quart. The proffered price was refused and the milk producers asked 34 cents per quart, an increase of 41-56 cents over last year's price and 5-12 of a cent over the proffered price. Two hundred members of the Milk Producers' union living in the neighborhood of Bassett's station have made good their threat to fight the so-called milk trust by organizing the Bassett Co-operative Creamery company, with a capital stock of \$2000.

A Man Catches 14,000 Fish.

With 135,000 codfish, which is considered an unusually good season's catch, the schooner Ottillie Fjord has arrived at San Francisco from Unimak pass, in the Behring sea. Mat Tistal, one of the cod fishers belonging to the Fjord, established a record for himself by catching 14,000 codfish by hook and line alone. He was paid at the rate of \$30 a thousand.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Poor Duckie.



Mr. Duck (to himself)—Gee! I wish that bill collector'd go away. I can't stay under much longer.

The Returning Rusticator.

A pensive gleam
Is in his eye.
He breathes a deep
A studious sigh.
As on his trunk
He sits again
And waits to take
Of tales a lot
The homeward train.

Ah, does he nurse
The parting pang
And think of paths
Where sweetly rang
The song of birds
That passed the hours
With him and
The mossy bowers?

Nay, nay. His brows
To frowning bent
Do not reflect
Sad sentiment.
He's thinking up
Of tales a lot
About the fish
He almost got.
—Washington Star.

Judge Is Good to Farmer.

Judge David P. Dyer was holding court not long ago in Cape Girardeau, when he was called upon to sentence a postmaster from a small town who had stolen a few dollars from his office. When the prisoner was arraigned the judge demanded:

"Well, what have you got to say about this case?"

The prisoner said the postmastership paid only a few dollars a year, not sufficient to meet the expenses of his family. His wife and child needed food, and he took a little money from the post-office, thinking he would return it when he harvested his crops.

The appeal touched the heart of Judge Dyer and he let the postmaster off with six months in jail. The prisoner was profoundly grateful, and the judge dismissed the case from his mind.

A few minutes later, as the judge was leaving the courtroom, he felt a tug at his sleeve. It was the postmaster prisoner of a few moments before.

"What is it now?" asked the judge.

"If your honor please," the prisoner replied, "could you postpone my sentence a little while? If I can begin serving it next fall that will give me time to get in my crops and my family will have enough to live on while I am in jail."

"That's a little unusual," replied the judge. "But I don't care. Go on home now and come back next November and I'll send you to jail."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Good Tip for a Rich Man.

A certain member of the Lambs' club in New York is very rich, very much inclined to conversation about his wealth and very economical in the distribution of it—the wealth, not the conversation. He was sitting at a table in the club a time ago with a party of members among whom was Henry Dixey, the actor.

Several rounds of refreshments had been bought, but none by the millionaire, although he participated each time.

Presently he said: "You know wealth like mine is a great burden. It is easy enough to make money. The problem comes in finding good investments. It is very hard for me to find investments. Do any of you gentlemen happen to know a good investment?"

"Well," said Dixey. "I suggest that you invest in a round of drinks."—Saturday Evening Post.

A Useful Garment.

Clothier—Were you pleased with the overcoat which I sold you?

Customer—Oh, yes; all my boys have worn it.

"Well, think of that!"

"I do. Every time after a rain the next smaller one has to take it."—Answers.

Able to Hold His Own.

"You say you enjoy having book agents come around?"

"Yep," answered Farmer Cornstossel.

"But you are not fond of reading."

"No. But I have made several book agents pay 10 cents a glass for condensed milk and I purty near sold one of 'em a hoss."—Washington Star.

Helped Some.

"Yes," said the returned hunter. "I had a narrow escape from a rhinoceros."

"And what saved you?"

"The fact that the rhinoceros could not climb a tree had something to do with it," responded the hunter, modestly. —Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Hard on Him.

Mr. Shybo—Do you think Miss Old-girl would marry me if I asked her?

Mr. Wise—Sure. She'd marry any body.

Kansas Governor a Fighter.

A number of Topeka printers at lunch recently were talking of funny fights.

"Out at Garden City a funny thing happened long years ago," said one of the printers. "Garden was having some sort of a celebration; just what it was,

I've forgotten. John A. Martin was then governor of Kansas, and he was present to open the festivities with a speech. A parade preceded the affair, and Gov. Martin rode in a carriage with J. R. Holmes, who was the mayor of the town. A big blacksmith insisted on driving his horse in front of the carriage occupied by Martin and Holmes. The latter told him to get out of the way several times, but he paid no attention. "Governor," said Holmes to Martin, "hold these horses a minute, please." He stopped the horses, climbed out and administered a rattling good licking to the disturbing blacksmith.

"Now, doesn't it strike you as funny that the highest peace officer of the city should hand the lines to the highest peace officer of the state while he gets out to break the peace?"—Kansas City Journal.

Just as Wide.

Orville Wright was discussing at Fort Myer the many flying men that have sprung up since his brother and he showed the world how flight was achieved.

"To fly," said Mr. Wright, "just to fly, that is nothing. The real thing is to fly right."

"These little flyers, skipping and hopping a mile or two, remind one, with their self-important airs, of a railroader of the '60s."

"This railroader called on old Commodore Vanderbilt."

"Commodore," he said, heartily, "I want to exchange courtesies with you. I'm the president of the Miles City and Glendive line, and here's a pass over our road."

"He laid a pass on the table."

"I'd like to have," he said, "a pass over the Vanderbilt roads in return, commodore."

"The old railroad king studied his visitor with knit brows."

"Where is this road of yours?" he asked.

"Out west," was the reply.

"Is it a well known road?"

"Oh, a famous road, commodore."

"How big is it?"

"Well, commodore, we are operating on twenty-seven miles this year."

"Twenty-seven miles?" cried Commodore Vanderbilt, angrily. "And the Vanderbilt lines are thousands of miles long! And you call that an exchange of courtesies? Here, take back your pass, sir. It's no good to me."

"The westerner thrust the rejected pass in his pocket and clapped his soft felt hat on his head."

"Well, so long, commodore," he blustered, defiantly. "Your road may be a little longer than mine is, but it isn't any wider!"—Washington Star.

Not of the Elect.

"Pop, why ain't Jimmy Waddle in our set?"

"Because, my son, his mother was only a second-hand \$1.98 incubator."

Not to Be Cheated.

"This is a mighty dishonest world, you know," said Henry Dixey, "and it doesn't hurt to be suspicious of some people. I sympathize with the old negro who came to a watchmaker with the two hands of a clock."

"I want yer fer to fix up dese han's. Dey ain't kept no correct time for mo' den six munts."

"Well, where is the clock?" demanded the watchmaker.

"Out to my cabin."

"But I must have the clock."

"Didn't I tell yer dar's nuffin' de matter wid de clock 'ceptin' de han's? An' here dey be. You jest want de clock so you kin tink it and charge me a big price. Gimme back dem han's."—Young's Magazine.

Just to Keep in Training.

He was a very good, high-bred, and thoroughly trained dog that every morning for three years chased a railway train that ran past the farm. The farmer and his wife were watching the persistent but vain pursuit one warm morning.

"I wonder," the wife said, "what makes that foolish dog chase the train so persistently?"

"Never thought about that," replied the farmer, "but I've often wondered what he would do if he caught it."—Argonaut.

Cornered.

Pa—Edith, how often do you practice on the piano when I'm away?</

NEED 65,000 MEN
TO COUNT CENSUSGOVERNMENT BUREAU SAYS 11,000
MORE WILL BE NEEDED
THAN IN 1900.

8 HOUR DAY CAUSES INCREASE.

Oklahoma and Washington Call for 300
Per Cent. More Figures Than
Before.

WANT 1800 MEN IN WISCONSIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—About 65,000 enumerators will be needed for the thirteenth decennial census of the United States, and also of Hawaii and Porto Rico, according to estimates prepared for Census Director Durand by Geographer Charles S. Sloane of the census bureau in whose division the enumerators' districts are defined and fixed. This is an increase of about 11,000 over the number of schedule-carriers in the census of 1900.

Director Durand points out that the per diem enumerators in 1900, according to the provisions of section 16 of the act approved March 3, 1899, were required to work ten hours a day, but, in the act providing for the thirteenth and subsequent decennial censuses, the time is fixed at eight hours a day. This reduction in the daily hours will require an additional number of enumerators in the portions of the country in which the per diem rates will prevail.

The present census law requires that the enumeration of the population shall be taken as of the fifteenth day of April, 1910, and the enumerators must forward their returns to the supervisors within thirty days from the commencement of the enumeration, except that in any city having 5000 inhabitants or more at the preceding census, the enumeration shall be completed within two weeks.

How the States Line Up.

In looking into the details of the estimates, Oklahoma and Washington are conspicuous, as they will call for about a 300 per cent. increase over the 1900 force of enumerators.

Pennsylvania will continue in the leadership, having slightly the largest number of enumerators; the 1910 force being estimated as 5200 against 4720 in 1900. New York is second with a probable 5000 for 1910 as compared with 4541 in 1900. Next will come Illinois, then Ohio, Texas, Missouri, Massachusetts, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, and California; all needing 2000 or more enumerators each.

Noteworthy increases in population will, in 1910, occasion about a 50 per cent. increase over the 1900 force in California, Florida, Georgia, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

There will very likely be no material increase in the number of enumerators for Vermont and only a small additional force for Arkansas, Iowa, Maine, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Tennessee.

Many Increases in Enumerators.

Taking up the subject by states, it is noted that Alabama in 1900 was divided into 1232 enumeration districts. The increase of population will not require more than 1500 districts in 1910. The average enumeration district in 1900 was such that, using the same areas, more population can be counted by the enumerators in 1910 without exceeding the time limit set in the census act, as the average time required by each enumerator to complete his work in 1900 was 20 days and 4 hours. A considerable increase in the number of Arizona districts will be made owing to the growth of the population in certain sections. The estimated enumeration will be 200 against 128 in 1900. In 1900, the 926 enumerators in Arkansas were employed 21 days and 8 hours. Only a slight increase in the number will be necessary for 1910. California, in 1900, was enumerated by 1263 men. A great increase in population, especially in the southern part of the state, will require about 2000 enumerators to do the work in 1910. The Colorado force in 1900 numbered 391. The increase in population and the reduction of the working day from 10 to 8 hours will require about 500 enumerators within the time limit in 1910. The number of Connecticut enumerators will be increased from 554 to 750. Delaware's list will swell from 105 to 150. The District force will jump from 160 to 225. The number of Florida enumerators required will increase from 279 in 1900 to 450 in 1910. The rise in Georgia's population will require the number of enumerators to be advanced from 1276 in 1900 to about 1650 in 1910. Hawaii will be increased from 108 to about 150.

Idaho's force will be advanced from 164 to 200. The increase in Illinois will be from 3409 to about 3900. Cook county will require about 1500 enumerators. While the Indiana cities have increased, parts of the state have not grown much since 1900, so that the 1952 districts of 1900 will be expanded to about 2200 in 1910. A very slight increase will be required in Iowa. The 1770 districts used in 1900 will number about 1850 in 1910. The Kansas districts will rise from 1405 in 1900 to 1500 in 1910. Kentucky, which had 1322 enumerators in 1900, will need about 1600 in 1910. An increase in Louisiana districts from 726 to about 950 will be necessary.

The 495 enumerators in Maine, in 1900, averaged about 20 days. As a large proportion of the population is rural, and the growth of population small, 550 enumerators in 1910 will undoubtedly complete the work within the time allowed. Maryland was counted in 1900 by 765 enumerators in 21 days. The work in 1910 probably will be accomplished in the same time by 900 enumerators; the principal increase being in the city of Baltimore, which had 327 enumerators at the twelfth census, and will require 400 enumerators next year in order to complete the enumeration in the time required by law. Massachusetts contains a large proportion of the state have not grown much since 1900, so that the 1952 districts of 1900 will be expanded to about 2200 in 1910. A very slight increase will be required in Iowa. The 1770 districts used in 1900 will number about 1850 in 1910. The Kansas districts will rise from 1405 in 1900 to 1500 in 1910. Kentucky, which had 1322 enumerators in 1900, will need about 1600 in 1910. An increase in Louisiana districts from 726 to about 950 will be necessary.

The 495 enumerators in Maine, in 1900, averaged about 20 days. As a large proportion of the population is rural, and the growth of population small, 550 enumerators in 1910 will undoubtedly complete the work within the time allowed. Maryland was counted in 1900 by 765 enumerators in 21 days. The work in 1910 probably will be accomplished in the same time by 900 enumerators; the principal increase being in the city of Baltimore, which had 327 enumerators at the twelfth census, and will require 400 enumerators next year in order to complete the enumeration in the time required by law. Massachusetts contains a large proportion of the state have not grown much since 1900, so that the 1952 districts of 1900 will be expanded to about 2200 in 1910. A very slight increase will be required in Iowa. The 1770 districts used in 1900 will number about 1850 in 1910. The Kansas districts will rise from 1405 in 1900 to 1500 in 1910. Kentucky, which had 1322 enumerators in 1900, will need about 1600 in 1910. An increase in Louisiana districts from 726 to about 950 will be necessary.

The 495 enumerators in Maine, in 1900, averaged about 20 days. As a large proportion of the population is rural, and the growth of population small, 550 enumerators in 1910 will undoubtedly complete the work within the time allowed. Maryland was counted in 1900 by 765 enumerators in 21 days. The work in 1910 probably will be accomplished in the same time by 900 enumerators; the principal increase being in the city of Baltimore, which had 327 enumerators at the twelfth census, and will require 400 enumerators next year in order to complete the enumeration in the time required by law. Massachusetts contains a large proportion of the state have not grown much since 1900, so that the 1952 districts of 1900 will be expanded to about 2200 in 1910. A very slight increase will be required in Iowa. The 1770 districts used in 1900 will number about 1850 in 1910. The Kansas districts will rise from 1405 in 1900 to 1500 in 1910. Kentucky, which had 1322 enumerators in 1900, will need about 1600 in 1910. An increase in Louisiana districts from 726 to about 950 will be necessary.

The 495 enumerators in Maine, in 1900, averaged about 20 days. As a large proportion of the population is rural, and the growth of population small, 550 enumerators in 1910 will undoubtedly complete the work within the time allowed. Maryland was counted in 1900 by 765 enumerators in 21 days. The work in 1910 probably will be accomplished in the same time by 900 enumerators; the principal increase being in the city of Baltimore, which had 327 enumerators at the twelfth census, and will require 400 enumerators next year in order to complete the enumeration in the time required by law. Massachusetts contains a large proportion of the state have not grown much since 1900, so that the 1952 districts of 1900 will be expanded to about 2200 in 1910. A very slight increase will be required in Iowa. The 1770 districts used in 1900 will number about 1850 in 1910. The Kansas districts will rise from 1405 in 1900 to 1500 in 1910. Kentucky, which had 1322 enumerators in 1900, will need about 1600 in 1910. An increase in Louisiana districts from 726 to about 950 will be necessary.

The 495 enumerators in Maine, in 1900, averaged about 20 days. As a large proportion of the population is rural, and the growth of population small, 550 enumerators in 1910 will undoubtedly complete the work within the time allowed. Maryland was counted in 1900 by 765 enumerators in 21 days. The work in 1910 probably will be accomplished in the same time by 900 enumerators; the principal increase being in the city of Baltimore, which had 327 enumerators at the twelfth census, and will require 400 enumerators next year in order to complete the enumeration in the time required by law. Massachusetts contains a large proportion of the state have not grown much since 1900, so that the 1952 districts of 1900 will be expanded to about 2200 in 1910. A very slight increase will be required in Iowa. The 1770 districts used in 1900 will number about 1850 in 1910. The Kansas districts will rise from 1405 in 1900 to 1500 in 1910. Kentucky, which had 1322 enumerators in 1900, will need about 1600 in 1910. An increase in Louisiana districts from 726 to about 950 will be necessary.

The 495 enumerators in Maine, in 1900, averaged about 20 days. As a large proportion of the population is rural, and the growth of population small, 550 enumerators in 1910 will undoubtedly complete the work within the time allowed. Maryland was counted in 1900 by 765 enumerators in 21 days. The work in 1910 probably will be accomplished in the same time by 900 enumerators; the principal increase being in the city of Baltimore, which had 327 enumerators at the twelfth census, and will require 400 enumerators next year in order to complete the enumeration in the time required by law. Massachusetts contains a large proportion of the state have not grown much since 1900, so that the 1952 districts of 1900 will be expanded to about 2200 in 1910. A very slight increase will be required in Iowa. The 1770 districts used in 1900 will number about 1850 in 1910. The Kansas districts will rise from 1405 in 1900 to 1500 in 1910. Kentucky, which had 1322 enumerators in 1900, will need about 1600 in 1910. An increase in Louisiana districts from 726 to about 950 will be necessary.

The 495 enumerators in Maine, in 1900, averaged about 20 days. As a large proportion of the population is rural, and the growth of population small, 550 enumerators in 1910 will undoubtedly complete the work within the time allowed. Maryland was counted in 1900 by 765 enumerators in 21 days. The work in 1910 probably will be accomplished in the same time by 900 enumerators; the principal increase being in the city of Baltimore, which had 327 enumerators at the twelfth census, and will require 400 enumerators next year in order to complete the enumeration in the time required by law. Massachusetts contains a large proportion of the state have not grown much since 1900, so that the 1952 districts of 1900 will be expanded to about 2200 in 1910. A very slight increase will be required in Iowa. The 1770 districts used in 1900 will number about 1850 in 1910. The Kansas districts will rise from 1405 in 1900 to 1500 in 1910. Kentucky, which had 1322 enumerators in 1900, will need about 1600 in 1910. An increase in Louisiana districts from 726 to about 950 will be necessary.

The 495 enumerators in Maine, in 1900, averaged about 20 days. As a large proportion of the population is rural, and the growth of population small, 550 enumerators in 1910 will undoubtedly complete the work within the time allowed. Maryland was counted in 1900 by 765 enumerators in 21 days. The work in 1910 probably will be accomplished in the same time by 900 enumerators; the principal increase being in the city of Baltimore, which had 327 enumerators at the twelfth census, and will require 400 enumerators next year in order to complete the enumeration in the time required by law. Massachusetts contains a large proportion of the state have not grown much since 1900, so that the 1952 districts of 1900 will be expanded to about 2200 in 1910. A very slight increase will be required in Iowa. The 1770 districts used in 1900 will number about 1850 in 1910. The Kansas districts will rise from 1405 in 1900 to 1500 in 1910. Kentucky, which had 1322 enumerators in 1900, will need about 1600 in 1910. An increase in Louisiana districts from 726 to about 950 will be necessary.

The 495 enumerators in Maine, in 1900, averaged about 20 days. As a large proportion of the population is rural, and the growth of population small, 550 enumerators in 1910 will undoubtedly complete the work within the time allowed. Maryland was counted in 1900 by 765 enumerators in 21 days. The work in 1910 probably will be accomplished in the same time by 900 enumerators; the principal increase being in the city of Baltimore, which had 327 enumerators at the twelfth census, and will require 400 enumerators next year in order to complete the enumeration in the time required by law. Massachusetts contains a large proportion of the state have not grown much since 1900, so that the 1952 districts of 1900 will be expanded to about 2200 in 1910. A very slight increase will be required in Iowa. The 1770 districts used in 1900 will number about 1850 in 1910. The Kansas districts will rise from 1405 in 1900 to 1500 in 1910. Kentucky, which had 1322 enumerators in 1900, will need about 1600 in 1910. An increase in Louisiana districts from 726 to about 950 will be necessary.

The 495 enumerators in Maine, in 1900, averaged about 20 days. As a large proportion of the population is rural, and the growth of population small, 550 enumerators in 1910 will undoubtedly complete the work within the time allowed. Maryland was counted in 1900 by 765 enumerators in 21 days. The work in 1910 probably will be accomplished in the same time by 900 enumerators; the principal increase being in the city of Baltimore, which had 327 enumerators at the twelfth census, and will require 400 enumerators next year in order to complete the enumeration in the time required by law. Massachusetts contains a large proportion of the state have not grown much since 1900, so that the 1952 districts of 1900 will be expanded to about 2200 in 1910. A very slight increase will be required in Iowa. The 1770 districts used in 1900 will number about 1850 in 1910. The Kansas districts will rise from 1405 in 1900 to 1500 in 1910. Kentucky, which had 1322 enumerators in 1900, will need about 1600 in 1910. An increase in Louisiana districts from 726 to about 950 will be necessary.

The 495 enumerators in Maine, in 1900, averaged about 20 days. As a large proportion of the population is rural, and the growth of population small, 550 enumerators in 1910 will undoubtedly complete the work within the time allowed. Maryland was counted in 1900 by 765 enumerators in 21 days. The work in 1910 probably will be accomplished in the same time by 900 enumerators; the principal increase being in the city of Baltimore, which had 327 enumerators at the twelfth census, and will require 400 enumerators next year in order to complete the enumeration in the time required by law. Massachusetts contains a large proportion of the state have not grown much since 1900, so that the 1952 districts of 1900 will be expanded to about 2200 in 1910. A very slight increase will be required in Iowa. The 1770 districts used in 1900 will number about 1850 in 1910. The Kansas districts will rise from 1405 in 1900 to 1500 in 1910. Kentucky, which had 1322 enumerators in 1900, will need about 1600 in 1910. An increase in Louisiana districts from 726 to about 950 will be necessary.

The 495 enumerators in Maine, in 1900, averaged about 20 days. As a large proportion of the population is rural, and the growth of population small, 550 enumerators in 1910 will undoubtedly complete the work within the time allowed. Maryland was counted in 1900 by 765 enumerators in 21 days. The work in 1910 probably will be accomplished in the same time by 900 enumerators; the principal increase being in the city of Baltimore, which had 327 enumerators at the twelfth census, and will require 400 enumerators next year in order to complete the enumeration in the time required by law. Massachusetts contains a large proportion of the state have not grown much since 1900, so that the 1952 districts of 1900 will be expanded to about 2200 in 1910. A very slight increase will be required in Iowa. The 1770 districts used in 1900 will number about 1850 in 1910. The Kansas districts will rise from 1405 in 1900 to 1500 in 1910. Kentucky, which had 1322 enumerators in 1900, will need about 1600 in 1910. An increase in Louisiana districts from 726 to about 950 will be necessary.

The 495 enumerators in Maine, in 1900, averaged about 20 days. As a large proportion of the population is rural, and the growth of population small, 550 enumerators in 1910 will undoubtedly complete the work within the time allowed. Maryland was counted in 1900 by 765 enumerators in 21 days. The work in 1910 probably will be accomplished in the same time by 900 enumerators; the principal increase being in the city of Baltimore, which had 327 enumerators at the twelfth census, and will require 400 enumerators next year in order to complete the enumeration in the time required by law. Massachusetts contains a large proportion of the state have not grown much since 1900, so that the 1952 districts of 1900 will be expanded to about 2200 in 1910. A very slight increase will be required in Iowa. The 1770 districts used in 1900 will number about 1850 in 1910. The Kansas districts will rise from 1405 in 1900 to 1500 in 1910. Kentucky, which had 1322 enumerators in 1900, will need about 1600 in 1910. An increase in Louisiana districts from 726 to about 950 will be necessary.

population in certain parts of the state, 450 men will be required.

Big Jump in New York.

Nebraska was enumerated in 1900 by 1076 men in 17 days, and in 1910 about 1200 will be required. Nevada's count in 1900 was made by 54 enumerators in 24 days. As it is estimated that the population of this state has more than doubled, 180 enumerators will be necessary in 1910. New Hampshire, in 1900, was counted by 280 enumerators in 13 days. The estimated number for 1910 is 325. The New Jersey population was taken in 1900 by 113 enumerators; in 1910 it will require at least 1700 men. New Mexico in 1900 was counted by 195 enumerators in 23 days. In 1910, 350 men will be assigned to the state. New York was counted by 4541 enumerators in 14 days in 1900. It is estimated that in 1910 it will require at least 5000 enumerators; 1800 in Manhattan and the Bronx; and 1200 for Brooklyn and Long Island. North Carolina's 1238 enumerators in 1900 will be increased in 1910 to 1500. North Dakota had 279 enumerators in 1900. Growth in the population and the opening of Indian reservations will require 450 in 1910.

Ohio was counted in 1900 by 2934 enumerators; next year the number will be increased to 3500. The enumeration of Oklahoma and Indian Territory in 1900 required 449 enumerators, working 29 days. The increase in population has been so great, that at least 1500 enumerators must be employed in the new state. In Oregon, 379 enumerators were required in 1900 and 400 will be necessary in April next.

Pennsylvania had 4720 enumerators in 1900, the largest number allotted to any state. It is estimated that in 1910 to complete the canvass in the time allowed, it will require at least 5200 enumerators; the number in Philadelphia being increased from 1059 in 1900 to 1200 in 1910. Allegheny county was counted in 1900 by 553 enumerators and will require about 800 in 1910. Rhode Island was counted in 1900 by 265 enumerators, averaging twelve days. It is estimated that a force of 300 will complete the work next spring. South Carolina had 754 enumerators in 1900. The estimate for 1910 is 850. In South Dakota, the 457 enumerators in 1900 completed their work in twenty-four days. In 1910 they will require at least 500 to make the count in 1910. Tennessee had 1511 enumerators in 1900, and in 1910 will probably need at least 1800. In 1900 the entire state of Texas was counted by 1824 enumerators, requiring twenty-five days. In 1910 it is estimated that at least 3000 men will be employed. Utah was counted by 22 men in four days in 1900, and it is estimated that 350 will be needed in 1910.

Vermont had 298 enumerators in 1900. It is probable that the same number can complete the enumeration in 1910. Virginia, in 1900, had 1110 enumerators. It is probable that the same number Washington's 397 in 1900 completed the work in seven days. It is estimated that in 1910 will require at least 900 counters owing to the great increase in its population. West Virginia had 588 enumerators employed in 1900. It is estimated that in 1910, owing to its increase in population, 800 men will be needed. Wisconsin was enumerated in 1900 by 1592 enumerators. In 1910 about 1800 men will be employed. Wyoming was counted in 1900 by 50 enumerators, averaging thirty-one days, but 100 men will be used in 1910. The territory of Porto Rico was counted by 917 enumerators. In 1910 it is estimated that there will be at least 1050.

GREAT WOMAN FARMER

Miss Mary Harriman Leading Her Sex
in the United States—Farm
of 26,000 Acres.

Under an arrangement now being effected for the management of the E. H. Harriman estate, Miss Mary Harriman, the dead magnate's eldest unmarried child, will become the greatest woman farmer in the United States, if not in the world. She now virtually has control of Arden farm, consisting of 26,000 acres.

Close by Arden her father quietly acquired before his death other tracts, amounting to 10,000 acres. The exact locations of these tracts is not now publicly known, as title to them passed to the name of a corporation with which Mr. Harriman was not known to have been connected. For reasons of their own, members of the family do not care at this time to reveal the holdings. This information, however, will necessarily be made public with the appraisal of the estate.

There are now under actual cultivation at Arden approximately 3000 acres. The bulk of the huge farm is waste land. Most of this, or about 12,000 acres, will be donated by Mrs. Harriman, as was the wish of her husband, to the state for a great public park.

These acres are heavily wooded and contain several lakes of marked natural beauty. This will leave Miss Mary Harriman at Arden about 14,000 acres to care for. Altogether she will have supervision of a farm of 33,000 acres.

Already she has taken hold of the task with characteristic Harriman energy and skill. She is directing personally the unfinished work of road making, the terracing of hills, landscape gardening, etc. Just now she has put her horse and carriage to a high-stepping job, she drives over the farm, giving instruction in detail to the foremen of nearly 400 men now at work.

The Arden Farms Dairy company, a corporation with a capitalization of \$100,000, has her special care. It is now a paying concern, and it is Miss Harriman's desire to increase its dividends for the coming year. The dairy products are derived from 350 registered cows. The butter is sold every day in bulk in New York city and contracts.

On the 3000 acres now under cultivation a variety of crops are raised. The principal ones are corn, oats, wheat and rye. Considerable stock raising is done, too, onions being a specialty of this branch of the Arden farm productions. It is said to be Miss Harriman's intention to bring at least another thousand acres at Arden under cultivation this year.

Miss Harriman, from early girlhood, has been extremely fond of country life. She has never cared particularly for society. Although reared in the circle of the "Four Hundred," she has preferred to devote herself to a more serious career. For several years she has actively participated in settlement work in the city. Among her most notable charities is the steamship in the East river for convalescents.

In face and form she is a really beautiful young woman. Her complexion glows with robust health. Her accomplishments are many. She is both a musician and a linguist. It is said that she even has learned to converse in Japanese. She is 25 years old but does not look to be 20.—New York World.

A Priest for Forty Years.

Solemn high mass was celebrated in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Bloomfield, N. J., commemorative of the Rev. Joseph M. Nardiello's fortieth anniversary as a priest. The church was thronged, many former parishioners being present.

AMERICA HOLDS
LIFE TOO CHEAPMOST CARELESS AND UNDISCIPLINED IN THIS RESPECT, SAYS
A SOUTHERN WRITER.

COAL MINES AN INSTANCE.

Building Operations Are Cited and the
Fourth of July Fatalities Are
Included in List.

The American people are the most lawless and undisciplined of the human race under established conditions of civilization and education.

This fact is made apparent in the cheapness of human life in this country, not only as seen in the extraordinary number of criminal homicides, for which there is seldom any adequate punishment, if any at all, visited on the slayers, but it is quite as much demonstrated in the enormous destruction of human life in what are called accidents. Every day, says the New Orleans Picayune, persons are run down and killed or wounded in the streets of our towns and cities by some sort of vehicle. Every death so caused goes by the name of accident, and the only penalty that can be visited on the slayer is an inconsiderable fine or perhaps a brief term of imprisonment for neglecting a municipal law against fast driving. The killing of human beings is left out of the case, for that is mere accident.

World's Slaughter House.

More people are being killed every year in the United States during times of peace than in the bloodiest battles of history. America is the world's slaughter house for human beings. It is the price America pays for her civilization. During a single year 57,513 American men, women and children were killed or wounded by accident. During the last nineteen years the railroads of America have killed 13,527 persons. During the same period 127,420 persons have been injured by American railroads. The railroad toll alone for twenty years has been more than 1,000,000 American fathers and wives and children. During the last seventeen years American coal mines have killed 22,840 men, made at least 100,000 widows and upward of 40,000 orphans. The total cost of Cuba and the Philippines has been less than 2000 American lives.

During a single year American street railways killed and injured a few less than 49,000 persons. In New York the record of only twenty-seven days showed forty-two deaths and 5500 injuries. Every year 6000 Americans lose their lives in fires. American industrial plants are estimated to kill every year at least 25,000 men and to injure 125,000 more. American building operations cost 3000 lives every year, and 10,000 other persons sustain injuries. Pleasure costs more than 1000 American lives each year. Last year alone 220 lives, without estimating the thousands more, were seriously injured. American drownings last year numbered 492. There are 1000 American murders each year. Each American Fourth of July costs approximately 500 lives, with injuries to 4000 other men, women and children. Each of these deaths is a tragedy. Each of these deaths is a tragedy. Each of these deaths is a tragedy.

Leaving out the murders, which make but a small factor in this tremendous bill of human slaughter, nobody is punished, nobody is even held to account for any of these deaths. They are called "accidents." Many of these so-called accidents were the result of carelessness and often of deliberate violations of public laws and the corporate regulations by which employees are supposed to be governed.

Public Unprotected.

Take the case of the great transportation corporations, which employ vast numbers of persons who are engaged in the operation of railroads, trains or of street cars. The conductors, engineers, motormen, car starters, signal men and the like are furnished with schedules by which their movements are to be governed. Well, an accident happens because a lot of people are killed and maimed. Of course there is an investigation, but the law finds nobody on which to lay its hands, but there was a violation of the schedule, which is traced to somebody.

That somebody may be a person who has figured already in some other such disastrous occurrence. The managers, realizing that they have an unreliable person in a position of great importance, attempt to displace him or discharge him from their service. In most cases, if not all, this proposed dismissal is met by a protest from the organization to which the person belongs and the intended dismissal does not occur.

Thus have grown up in every department of life in this country conditions which deprive the public of all protection, while individuals who are allowed the liberty of obeying or not, at their pleasure, regulations set for their conduct and guidance. Congress has enacted strenuous laws requiring that railroad trains shall be provided with particular car couplings and air brakes, the burden of providing them falling, of course, on the companies, but these laws are strictly enforced are not only not enforced by the authorities, but are constantly disregarded by citizens.

The doctrine that every man is his brother's keeper has little force with the American people. It is every man for himself in such matters. The light in which the American people shine is not grandly in the giving of charity. None is too poor to give his mite of relief. But the American people love their individual liberty, and however serious may be its evils in other directions, this desire for personal freedom, which is really lawlessness, will, when it continues, effectively prevent them from coming under any practical socialistic or communistic control.

A Lavender Town.

One of the minor harvests that promise well is that of the lavender fields. I have seen some flourishing crops in the Hitchin neighborhood in Kent. Comparatively few know of this quaint Hertfordshire town as an important lavender growing center, yet it has grown the sweet old herb (which the Romans called *lavendula*) when they used it to scent their bathings, and have sent the flowers and their extract into all parts of the world for more than a century. The Hitchin district had less rain and more sunshine than the London area during the month which has just closed, and consequently the long, trim rows of lavender plants in their dusky green look strong and healthy.

They are beginning to show their flower buds, and there is every likelihood of an abundant yield at cutting time, which will be from three to four weeks hence. At cutting time people come in from miles around to inhale the sweetness of the fields, and when the distilling begins the fragrance of lavender is borne on the wind two miles or more from the town. The flowers are put into the still with the fresh bloom of their maturity on them, and from six pounds of such flowers about half an ounce of oil is extracted.—London Daily Mail.

THE BLESSING OF SIGHT.

Millionaire Markle, Who Was Sadly
Stricken, Regains Vision
Abroad.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—With heavy blue glasses over his eyes, but without the attendant who has hitherto accompanied him, John Markle, multi-millionaire of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, came down the gangplank of the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Two years ago he believed he was hopelessly blind, and it was said he was willing to spend all the millions he had accumulated to regain his vision. He has so far recovered the use of his left eye that he can distinguish objects and get about unattended.

"I have been to Germany consulting specialists, and they have certainly done a great deal for me," said Mr. Markle. "Prof. Herman Pagenstecher of Wiesbaden has partially removed the veil of blindness which encompassed me. I am very hopeful of ultimate recovery. It depends, the professor tells me, very largely on my physical condition. For that reason, I intend to live out in the open air, take plenty of exercise and walk at least ten miles a day. It is the only way that the obstructions which prevent nourishment to the nerves of the eye can be combated."

"I have been taking treatment for three years, and I expect to continue doing so for several more years, before I am completely restored to sight."

Mr. Markle, who is known for his independent coal operations and his connection with the anthracite strike of 1902, was suddenly stricken blind while traveling abroad in 1907. The case for a long time was a puzzle to the greatest specialists in Europe.

ABRUZZI'S HIGH CLIMB

HIS ASCENT OF BRIGHT'S PEAK,
WITH COMPARISONS.Ascending the World's Roof Without
Going to the North
Pole.

The Italian Duke of the Abruzzi, who is popularly supposed to have gone mountaineering in India because his folks wouldn't let him marry an American girl, arrived at his mountain yet climbed by man. His party ascended Bright's peak in Hindustan, which is about 24,000 feet in height.

On the same day Miss Peck, whose exploit in ascending Huascarani in South America is already greatly exaggerated as to height, published a letter declaring that since 1899 she has ceded to Mrs. Fanny Bullock-Workman the palm as the champion woman mountaineer-climber. Mrs. Bullock-Workman's record is 23,500 feet, also in India.

Mount Everest is some 29,602 feet high. It is the shining goal of every mountaineer, either in India or elsewhere. What the north pole was to Cook and Peary and a regiment of men for 300 years before—the top of the world. It looks easy, standing down in the valley, to climb Everest, but it is possible that no man will ever step upon its crest even from an airship. Miss Peck in her letter to Mrs. Bullock-Workman admits that her climb costs a fortune to climb a mountain of great height. To take three persons up even the old familiar Mont Blanc or Matterhorn costs some \$100, exclusive of outfit. To climb Aconcagua (22,800 feet) meant for Fitzgerald a special expedition with heavy stores, eighteen months of effort, building a line of supply camps part way up the mountain, and after all he never got up himself, though his Swiss guide did, for the sole reason that the Swiss could stand the rarefaction of the air up there and Fitzgerald could not. The last part of the climb was an easy slope, but he staggered up it, panting like a fish out of water, or a mouse under an air pump. He never reached Mrs. Bullock-Workman's level.

On the slightly lower mountain Chimborazo (21,438 feet) Whymper, the famous conqueror of the Matterhorn, conducted a series of experiments to see if by continued living at high altitudes men could get used to "mountain sickness." Apparently they could be so tired, but in time they would get tired and there is a bad reaction.

The trouble comes, for very strong people, mainly above 18,000 feet. Up to 14,000 or 15,000 feet



Anty Drudge on Cold Lunches.

Anty Drudge—"Why, Mr. Sorrowful, what makes you sit on the doorstep?"

John Sorrowful—"I'm just waiting for Mary to hand me out a bite of cold lunch. I never go in the house on washday, it smells like a bone mill."

Anty Drudge—"Nonsense. Your wife washed with Fels-Naptha soap to-day, and it was all done two hours ago. She has a nice hot lunch for you and had time to read and play the piano besides. And there's never any boily smell when Fels-Naptha's used."

There was a woman who made a prayer to be saved from washday with all its care. Then she tried Fels-Naptha and quit praying that particular prayer. It wasn't exactly washday that she meant. What she really did mean was to be saved from boiling clothes, with its resultant nauseous steam and heat, and from back-breaking hard rubbing.

Fels-Naptha answers that kind of petition completely, if you use it the Fels-Naptha way. Follow directions on the red and green wrapper. For white clothes you'll read: Soap the clothes, roll and let them soak in cold or lukewarm water for 30 minutes. Then rub lightly, rinse, hang out on the line. No, you don't boil them; Fels-Naptha takes the place of that and hard rubbing, too.

Fels-Naptha has many other valuable uses—washing dishes for instance. You'll find directions for all on the wrapper. Be sure and follow them.

A CUSTOM HOUSE STORM BREWING

The Center of Which Is In New York.

COLLECTOR LOEB INVOLVED

Recent Exposure of Graft Ring in the New York Customs House Promises to Precipitate a Storm Which Will Agitate Officialdom From Center to Circumference—Honest Customs Employees Denounce the Policy Which Compels Them to Work With Confessed Crooks.

New York, Nov. 2.—To find out whether President Taft and his advisers intend to back Collector Loeb in the policy of protecting confessed customs thieves, importers who have been connected with the graft ring in the customs service are planning to send legal representatives to Washington.

It was learned also that a number of officials of the New York customs house, whose records have been clean, would like to obtain from the President some assurance that they will not have to stultify themselves by working with crooks. They have interested United States senators and several cabinet officials in their case against Mr. Loeb.

There are a number of importers who have received the tip that they are to be prosecuted for participation in, or conniving at, fraud. They have heard that the government has in preparation more than 100 cases dealing with organized thievery. Their attitude is, simply, that if they are to be brought to court they want to see the crooks within the service punished, not rewarded.

As matters stand, they have been reluctant to give any information to United States District Attorney Wise or to the government's special prosecutors. They don't see where they are headed. A few days ago an importer was sent to jail and the customs men who had testified against him were protected from punishment and retained in their jobs, although they confessed before Judge Holt that they were guilty of the same crime of which the importer was guilty. The importers who are in an awkward situation believe that they have nothing else to expect if the President approves of Mr. Loeb's course; but they don't believe that Mr. Taft will stand for the protection of the criminals. The government is about to get action on a mass of cases and the importers whose names will be brought into these cases are anxious to get some word as to the ultimate policy of the government. If the President repudiates Collector Loeb's scheme, the importers think there is a chance to get a square deal at least.

Within the service there are a far greater number of men interested in what the President will do when he gets back to Washington. The honest customs officials are disturbed and angry over the collector's bargaining with thieves. Some of these men have been retarded in promotion and threatened with violence by the breed of thieves that Mr. Loeb is keeping in office. They knew that the customs service was rotten. They knew that they were touching shoulders with crooks every day. Few of them complained, because the power of the graft system was so great that it could force them out of the service. Now, as they say, that there is a chance of burning out the infection, they would like to see it done.

"Experience has taught us," said a customs man, "that bargaining with crooks will mean new life for the graft system. Sooner or later, if these men are retained in the service the whole dirty game will start up anew and be played all over again. There are hundreds of honest men in the customs, fellows that never looked at a dishonest dollar. I am one of them and I know what they all think. They want to see every man who is a crook by his own profession or against whom there is the slightest evidence of grafting thrown on his neck."

The government prosecutors are getting to the point of apologizing for the collector's action in keeping Brehm, Berge, Hutchinson and other admitted criminals on the pay roll for the treasury. One of them said that it was not right to blame Mr. Loeb, that Mr. Loeb had not inaugurated the policy. It was suggested to Mr. Loeb by another man. Several days ago Collector Loeb replied to a public rebuke by United States Judge Holt with a statement in which he assumed the responsibility and explained his reasons for befriending and rewarding men that have been stealing from the United States and marking down importers for tribute.

One of the government's special counsel, who has been hard at work collecting evidence in graft cases for five months, said that the corruption in the customs house was more widespread and vicious than has yet been described. He knows all about the system that has its inspiration in the custom house building and its agents in every division of the service. He knows that there are big officials as well as stupid weathers and inspectors who have been stealing.

"For Goodness Sake"

5 Whiteside Bread Labels

Will secure you an admission ticket to the

NICKELO

Moving Picture Show

—on—

Wednesday, Nov. 3,

At the first performance promptly at 7 p. m. For further particulars ask your groceryman.

Whiteside's Bakery Co. (INCORPORATED)

GRANTED A PARDON

Kentucky's Treasurer Under Taylor Regime Now a Free Man.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 2.—Before turning over the executive chair to Governor Wilson, who got in last evening from New Orleans, Acting Governor Cox granted a pardon to Walter R. Day, who was state treasurer of Kentucky under the brief Taylor regime.

Day had been tried three times under indictment charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses—forging the name of his uncle, Ed Day, to certain notes and agreements in their lumber business in the mountain counties.

Cox says his reasons for the pardon are that it looks as if Day had been a persecuted instead of prosecuted man.

Good Cough Medicine for Children and Grown Folks, Too.

"We could hardly do without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says Mrs. Flora Despain, of Boyd, Ky. "I have found it to be so good for the croup and have used it for years. I can heartily recommend it for coughs, colds and croup in children and old folks, too." The above shows the explicit confidence that many mothers place in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, a confidence based on many years' experience in the use of it. No one need hesitate to use this remedy for it contains no chloroform, opium or other narcotics and may be given to a child as confidently as to an adult. For sale by C. W. Milhous.

She Didn't Obey Summons.

Greenfield, Ind., Nov. 2.—Because she ignored a summons to appear as a witness in the circuit court here, Mrs. William Seebe of Indianapolis was fined \$1 and costs by Judge Mason. Mrs. Seebe was to have testified in the damage suit brought by Mrs. Sadie Shotte against Thomas Lawler and the Terre Haute brewing company.

You know as well as any one when you need something to regulate your system. If your bowels are sluggish, food distresses you, your kidneys pain, take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. Always relieves. Be well tomorrow by taking it tonight. Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Held to Await Developments.

Auburn, Ind., Nov. 2.—W. H. Fare, proprietor of the Cottage hotel at Butler, has been placed in jail to await the developments in the condition of Fred Showalter, a young man of that town, whom Fare shot. Showalter and several friends were playing Halloween pranks on Fare when the hotel man seriously wounded Showalter. Fare went to Edgerton, O., after the shooting and was arrested there.

Mrs. Louis Hite, 428 Outlen street, Danville, Ill., writes, Oct. 1st: "Foley's Kidney Pills started me on the road to health. I was treated by four doctors and took other kidney remedies but grew worse, and was unable to do my housework, and the doctor told me I only could live from two to six months. I am now so much better that I do all of my own work, and I shall be very glad to tell any one afflicted with kidney or bladder trouble the good results I received from taking Foley's Kidney Pills." Commence today and be well. Do not risk having Bright's Disease or Diabetes. Sold by all druggists.

Saved by Clerical Error.

Charleston, Ill., Nov. 2.—Charles Elliott, tried on a charge of larceny in the Coles county circuit court, escaped conviction and a penitentiary sentence because the name of one witness was indorsed as Mamie instead of Minnie Goddard on the indictment.

These Special Offerings

Are Typical of the Many Savings That may be Made at This Store

Waisting—A special lot of the season's newest materials in corded Rep, Madras, etc. All the new colorings are shown. This lot comprises regular 25c grades. On special sale now, all go 19c

Dress Skirts—About 50 of them at a very low price, various materials and colors, styles are all very good, prices formerly ranged up to \$5, now offered very special while they last, your choice \$1.98

Blankets—Special lot of single blankets of 11-4 size. Come in gray only and all have fancy borders. They are heavy, too. Better buy a few while 250 are on sale, for they will be hard to get again to offer at each 29c

Millinery—Have you taken advantage of the special offerings now being made in this section? A special purchase of stylishly trimmed hats permits us to offer unusual values just now. Prices in this lot from \$5.95 down to 95c

Gold Mine Dept. Store

TONIGHT Majestic Theater

The Seymour Favorites,
THE BURLEIGH-CASH CO.
in Repertoire.

The Four-Act Comedy-Drama,

"Driven From Home"

A Play Written around that famous poem,
"Over the Hills to the Poor House."

6 BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS 6

Changing Specialties Every Night.

PRICES: 30, 20 and 10 Cents.
Seats on sale at MILLER'S BOOK STORE.

October Days

With their chilly air, too cool to be without fire yet not cool enough for the big stove, call for our

New Perfection Blue Flame Coal Oil Heater

No smoke, no odor. Just the thing to make home comfortable. Call and see them.

W. A. Carter & Son

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH } Editors and Publishers
EDW. A. REMY }

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

DAILY

One Year.....\$5.00
Six Months.....2.50
Three Months.....1.25
One Month......45
One Week......10

WEEKLY

One Year in Advance.....\$1.00

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1909

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

For Mayor
FRED EVERBACK

For Clerk
JOHN HAUENSCHILD

For Treasurer
FIELDEN LETT

For Councilmen-At-Large
SHERMAN DAY
JOHN A. GOODALE

For Councilmen

1st Ward, SAMUEL HODAPP,
2nd Ward, JOHN L. VOGEL,
3rd Ward, GEORGE KRAMER,
4th Ward, OLIVER D. LUMPKIN,
5th Ward, WILLIAM R. DAY.

Notice to Voters.

You are hereby notified that the voting places for the city election to be held Nov. 2nd are as follows:

First Ward, 1st precinct, residence of Fred Miller, east 6th street between Blish and S. I. R. R.

First Ward, 2nd precinct, Frank Bush's harness shop, corner Ewing and Third streets.

Second Ward, Pearl Laundry building, N. Chestnut street, between Second and Third streets.

Third Ward, residence of Mrs. Banta, located on High street, between Broadway and Vine.

Fourth Ward, Henry P. Miller's office, on S. Walnut St., between Tip-ton St. and St. Louis Avenue.

Fifth Ward, residence of George Schafer, located corner Poplar and Laurel streets.

Attest: FRED EVERBACK,
City Clerk.

BEE TREE CAUSES TROUBLE

Jack Rowley's Hieroglyphics Not Recognized and Shooting Follows.

Morocco, Ind., Nov. 2.—When Jack Rowley of Lake Village found a bee tree in the woods near the Kankakee he placed on the tree the mystic sign that proclaimed him its owner. The owner of the land refused to recognize Rowley's hieroglyphics as a deed of conveyance, however, and ordered Rowley to keep off his premises.

Later the tree was sold to Roy Cool, who, in company with two of his neighbors, went one night to cut it. This angered Rowley, who, it is alleged, fired at the men three times with a pistol, one of the bullets striking the tree just above Cool's head.

Rowley was arrested, charged with assault with intent to commit murder, but after a long and exciting trial in the present term of the circuit court, he was acquitted.

After the expenditure of something like \$350 in court costs on the part of the litigants the tree was cut down and found to contain only six ounces of honey comb.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Current Prices For Grain and Livestock.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.

Wheat—Wagon, \$1.16; No. 2 red, \$1.17½. Corn—No. 2, 61c. Oats—No. 2, mixed, 40c. Hay—Baled, \$14.00@15.00; timothy, \$14.00@15.00; mixed, \$13.50@15.00. Cattle—\$3.00@7.50. Hogs—\$4.00@8.10. Sheep—\$3.50@4.25. Lambs—\$3.00@6.75. Receipts—3,500 hogs; 1,300 cattle; 100 sheep.

At Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.24. Corn—No. 2, 61½c. Oats—No. 2, 41c. Cattle—\$2.50@6.40. Hogs—\$5.50@7.90. Sheep—\$1.55@4.00. Lambs—\$3.00@7.25.

At Chicago.

Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.21. Corn—No. 2, 61½c. Oats—No. 2, 41½c. Cattle—Steers, \$3.00@9.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@5.00. Hogs—\$5.50@7.90. Sheep—\$2.50@4.75. Lambs—\$4.50@7.00.

At St. Louis.

Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.24½. Corn—No. 2, 61c. Oats—No. 2, 40c. Cattle—Steers, \$6.75@8.50. Hogs—\$6.75@7.80. Sheep—\$3.00@4.25. Lambs—\$5.75@7.10.

At East Buffalo.

Cattle—\$4.25@7.00. Hogs—\$6.00@8.00. Sheep—\$3.00@5.00. Lambs—\$5.50@6.80.

Sweater Coats

There is no garment more popular than a Sweater Coat. We are showing 14 styles in Brown, Tan, Olive, Green, Gray and White.

Men's, 50c to \$4.00

Boys, 50c to \$2.00

Jerseys

Roll neck Jerseys are again popular for the young men. We have them in White, Maroon, Blue and Black. All wool, \$2.50

Men's Corduroy Jackets, 20c to \$4.00

The HUB

POST CARDS At T. R. CARTER'S.

IT'S THE CREAM

NYAL'S FACE CREAM—that keeps the skin in pink of condition. Use it today.

THE LMA—fragrance of sweetest flowers is our most popular perfume.

COUGH STOPPERS—work like magic. Look at window.

COX PHARMACY CO.

Schaefer's Bakery and Confectionery

Rye Bread, Cream Bread, Pumpernickle, Vienne, Boston Brown Bread, Light Bread, Buns and Rolls, Cakes, Pies and All Kinds of Pastry. Special Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention. Full Line of Imported Cheese. 3 WEST SECOND STREET. Phone 217

Cut This Out

and bring it with you to PLATTER'S Gallery and you will get one photo extra with each dozen photos ordered. The extra one mounted on larger and finer card or folder.

PLATTER & CO.

Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures as shown by the government thermometers at the Seymour volunteer weather observation station and reported by J. Robert Blair, observer. The figures are for twenty-four hours ending at noon:

	MAX	MIN
November 2, 1909.	74	53

Weather Indications.

Fair tonight and Wednesday. Colder in south portion tonight.

ASTORIA

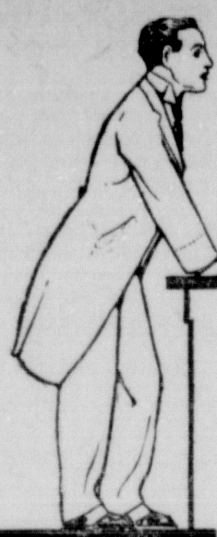
For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Our Specialties

Fine Watches, Diamonds, Gorham Solid Silver, Libby's Brilliant Cut Glass, Pickard's Hand Painted China, conceded the best in America, Waterman Ideal Fountain Pens.

G. S. Laupus, The Jeweler



That New Suit ~ Let's talk it over

Printzess

The Smartest and the Best in Women's and Misses' High-Class Apparel is what we are Showing



Tailored suits, coats and skirts from the best makers, as Woolltex and Printzess, taken from the most exclusive models. Our stock is large and varied, a variety of material and a good assortment of the season's favored colors.

A look at this department will readily prove the statement that we show the best quality of material and workmanship at the least money. Suits and Coats

\$10.00 to \$25.00

Handsomeness Fall Dress Goods in broad assortment of weaves and the fall's new shades.

Serges, all shades, 50c to \$1.25 per yard.

Both the new Satin finished Cloths and fancy stripes and plaids.

We are exclusive agents for Broadhead Worsted goods, fully shrunk and spot proof, 38 to 54 inches wide. 50c to \$1.50 per yard.

SEYMOUR DRY GOODS COMPANY

104 South Chestnut Street

PERSONAL.

J. V. Stapp, of Ft. Ritner, was here Monday evening.

V. V. Graves, of Columbus, was in the city Sunday.

H. E. Myers, of Bedford, was in the city Monday evening.

O. D. Rogers, of Shoals, was in this city Monday evening.

Mrs. W. F. Bush went to Louisville Monday to spend the day.

Pete Byrne was a passenger to Lawrenceburg this morning.

Miss Helen Andrews was a passenger to Chicago Sunday evening.

W. W. Isaacs, of Hamilton township, was in the city this afternoon.

W. G. Reynolds came down from Indianapolis today to cast his vote.

Judge O. H. Montgomery was a passenger to Indianapolis this morning.

Mrs. George Boas, of Washington, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Boas.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Remy, of Columbus, spent today with E. A. Remy and family.

Sanford Stunkle was a northbound passenger this morning on the interurban line.

Henry Von Fange, of Columbus, visited his brother, E. G. Von Fange, Monday.

M. F. Everback has returned from spending four weeks with relatives at Madison.

Mrs. Henry J. Seibenburgen has returned home from a few weeks' visit in Cincinnati.

Lloyd Carter is here from North Vernon to attend the funeral of Mrs. Esther Carter.

Miss Gertrude Russell, of Tampico, spent Monday here the guest of Miss Bessie Downing.

Mrs. John R. Tindler and Mrs. Cynthia Applewhite of Brownstown, visited here Tuesday.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Becker is improving after an attack of appendicitis.

A. Sciarra, the E. Second street tailor, and his mother made a trip to Louisville Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Jones, of Covington, Ky., are here on account of the death of Mrs. Esther Carter.

Judge O. H. Montgomery went to Indianapolis this morning, the supreme court being in session this week.

Mrs. George Allen, formerly Mrs. Stella Bush, was a passenger to Indianapolis this morning on the interurban line.

Lon Prewitt was quite seriously ill for a few hours Sunday night at his home on W. Second street, but was able to be out today.

Miss Carrie Carter came down from Indianapolis Monday evening on account of the death of her grandmother, Mrs. Esther Carter.

Wilbur Houck, an employee of the Hide & Leather Company, left on the homeseekers' excursion this morning for Norfolk, Va. to visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Baird moved into their new home on Central avenue today and August Cordes Jr., moved into the house on east Fourth street vacated, they having purchased the same.

The Hide & Leather Company is making arrangements to move into their new location in the room recently vacated by the Seymour Saddlery Company. The improving and changes in the building have been about completed.

TEXAS WORKED UP

Gold Strike Near Austin Causes Great Excitement.

Austin, Tex., Nov. 2.—The excitement over the recent discovery of gold near the town of Hope in Lavaca county, ninety miles southeast of Austin, is causing an enormous increase in land values in that section. The gold was found in a formation which is said to be the counterpart of that of the famous Rand district in Africa. The gold was struck while boring a well.

The lady that I love,
Is the face that you should see;
The secret of her beauty,
Is just Rocky Mountain Tea.
Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

MUST PRESERVE ORDER

Governor Marshall Gives the Sheriff Instructions Regarding Gary.

Indianapolis, Nov. 2.—Governor Marshall sent a telegram to the sheriff of Lake county telling him to swear in the necessary number of deputies and be at Gary today to preserve order, and it is understood that a company of militia was ordered to be in readiness to assist the sheriff if he finds that he can not maintain order. The action of the governor was taken when affidavits were filed with him by citizens of Gary setting forth that a conspiracy had been formed for rioting at the Gary election and efforts would be made to prevent one faction from voting.

Sick Headache.

This distressing disease results from a disordered condition of the stomach, and can be cured by taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Get a free sample at C. W. Milhous' drug store and try it.

Try a Want Ad in The REPUBLICAN

WORKED OLD GAME

And This Illinois Young Man Will Now Have to Explain.

Danville, Ill., Nov. 2.—The police arrested Roscoe Bailey, a young man, on the charge of sending a blackmailing letter to C. L. English, president of the First National bank, demanding that he deposit \$200 on the sidewalk in front of his residence or suffer death. English notified the police and a dummy package was placed at the spot designated. The police surrounded the house, but the man managed to take the package and get away with it without being captured. Bailey's arrest followed. He denies knowledge of the whole affair.

A Methodist Minister Recommends Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for diarrhoea. I consider it the best remedy I ever tried for that trouble. I bought a bottle of it a few days ago from our druggist, Mr. R. R. Brooks. I shall ever be glad to speak a word in its praise when I have the opportunity."—Rev. J. D. KNAPP, Pastor M. E. Church, Miles Grove, Pa. Sold by C. W. Milhous.

Jealousy Led to Wife Murder.
Enslay Center, Mich., Nov. 2.—Clyde Bowen, twenty-three years old, is in jail, having been captured by a posse. Bowen slew his wife by cutting her throat. The motive for the crime is supposed to have been jealousy. Bowen tried to kill himself by cutting his throat, but failed.

Nature always warns you if your bowels are clogged or inflamed—heed this. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea removes the inflammation, soothes the irritated organs, restores natural digestion. The world's regulator. Start tonight.

Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

FOR RENT: 9 room house with gas and water.

FOR SALE: Second hand barn, cheap. See

E. C. BOLLINGER, Hancock Building

General Insurance

Farms and City Property

GEO. SCHAEFER

3 West Second Street

Phone 217

Tailoring.

This is the time to get your clothes colored. Work done here. All kinds of repair work neatly and promptly done. We call for and deliver. Phone 468. D. DiMatteo. One door east of Tradition Station.

Ladies and Gentlemen

Take your old clothes to THE SEYMOUR TAILORS

And have them put in first class wearing condition.

117 NORTH CHESTNUT STREET SEYMOUR, INDIANA

Good Teeth a Necessity To Enjoy Life

Note the following reasonable prices:

QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED
Set of Teeth.....\$8.00
Gold Crowns, (22K).....\$5.00
Bridge Work.....\$5.00
Fillings.....75 cents and up

Extracting Painless With Nitrous Oxide Gas EXAMINATION FREE

Dr. R. G. Haas, No. 7 W. Second St. SEYMOUR, IND.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Prescriptions A Specialty

GEORGE F. MEYER'S DRUG STORE

SUDIE MILLS MATLOCK

Piano Teacher,

Res. Studio: 521 N. Chestnut St. SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

CONGDON & DURHAM.

Fire, Tornado, Liability, Accident and Sick Benefit

INSURANCE

Real Estate, Rental Agency

Prompt Attention to All Business

We Do

Printing

That

Pleases,



We are showing several new Muffler ideas this season for ladies and gentlemen. Some very handsome and comfortable propositions in Silk, Worsted or Wool.

25c, 50c to \$2.50
Thomas Clothing Co.

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH }
EDWARD A. REMY } Editors and Publishers

SEYMOUR, INDIANA

MYSTERIOUS PAIR OF PENNIES.

An Express Package That Puzzled an Iowa Merchant.

A pair of conscience money passed through here a few days ago en route from Dyrast to a merchant at Buffalo Center. The pair was sent by express, collect, the charges being 50 cents. The consignee was Charles Leibsohn, who has been engaged in the mercantile business at several points in Iowa and is at a loss to know who sent him the "easy money."

On opening the pair Mr. Leibsohn found two sacks filled with pennies and on counting them found 2740. The pair was accompanied by a note saying: "You are my friend, you have this coming. Your friend, nothing else." The pair containing the mysterious shipment was a small sized candy pair that originally came from a biscuit company of Sioux City and was shipped to F. Nye at Lake Park, Ia. The sacks were the usual bank sacks, one bearing the name of a Cedar Rapids institution. The pennies weighed 19 pounds.

Mr. Leibsohn is at a loss to locate the sender of the "loose change," but thinks it is some conscience money or the settlement of some old account that he has some time charged off to profit and loss and never expected to get.—Iowa Falls Cor. Des Moines Register and Leader.

Indians for Railroad Construction.

It is probable that a large part of the labor on the grade of the new Arizona & California railroad, west of Parker, will be done by Arizona Indians, of the Yuma, Mohave, Hualapai and Chinlevis tribes. E. S. Calogrove, contracting labor agent for the Indian bureau, is on the ground, prepared to furnish at least 500 Indian laborers, under the same conditions that governed a similar contract in connection with the Yuma irrigation project, and the work of damming off the Colorado at the head of the Imperial canal. The Indians have shown to be good workers, naturally suited to dry plain life, and is offered on the dry plains of the southwest.

Bobby's Philosophy.

Bobby's father and mother were dressing to go to the theater and the youth was greatly distressed because he was not to be included in the party.

"Why can't I go, too?" he whimpered. "For a very good reason," returned his father sharply, "I only bought two seats."

"Just think," said Bobby, trying to stifle his tears, "if you hadn't married mother, might have gone along all right!"—Brooklyn Life.

May Go to Henley.

The New York Athletic club is thinking of sending its champion senior eight-oared crew to Henley next June for a crack at the Brits. Officially the New York Athletic club has taken no action on the proposed trip, but a number of wealthy members have promised to dig down deep in their pockets for the expenses of the trip if Coach Eugene Gianni will only say the word that the crew is good enough to do the club credit on the English rowing course.

Boswell in Bronze.

Boswell is to stand in bronze or marble by Johnson's side at Lichfield. Perhaps Mrs. Boswell's angry spirit may be appeased in Paradise. No self-respecting wife likes to see her lord playing second fiddle, and especially playing it with such an unbecoming devotion to secondariness. Mrs. Boswell's indignation found relief in the memorable epigram that, though she had often seen a bear led by a man, she had never before seen a man led by a bear.—Dundee Advertiser.

A Dog's \$2250 Necklace.

Princess Gagarine of St. Petersburg, who was lately robbed of money and jewelry to the value of about \$60,000 at a hotel at St. Moritz, has impressed upon the police that she specially regrets only two of the missing goods, her own pearl necklace, valued at \$20,000, and the necklace of her pet dog. This necklace consists of fourteen large pearls attached to a thin band of gold, and is worth about \$2250.

Patched with a Sheep's Vein.

An extraordinary surgical operation has been reported from Paris. It appears that Dr. Doyen, who is well known in connection with cancer research, successfully transplanted a vein of a live sheep to the leg of a man suffering from arterial aneurism, with the result that the circulation was restored. The vein transferred was a fraction over ten inches in length.

Lay Five Days, Wounded.

Miss Gertrude Montgomery, formerly of Shreveport, La., where she was a member of the college for five years, died at Santa Fe, N. M., as a result of being assaulted and shot while in the outskirts of the town. Miss Montgomery lay wounded, and without food, water or attention from Tuesday until Sunday, when, awakening from a stupor, she crawled to a water hole to quench her thirst. She was seen by a little girl, who gave the alarm.

High-Prized Men.

A stranger in New York asked a newsboy to direct him to a certain bank, promising him half a dollar for it. The boy took him about three doors away and there was the bank. Paying the fee, the man said, "That was half a dollar easily earned, son."

"Sure," said the boy, "but youse mustn't forget dat bank directors is paid high in Noo Yawk."—Judge's Library.

A Useful Garment.

Clothier—Were you pleased with the overcoat which I sold you?

Customer—Oh, yes; all my boys have worn it.

"Well, think of that."

"I do. Every time after a rain the next smaller one has to take it.—Answers.

"Inverted Gravity."

"We have reversed the ordinary laws of nature," said a witty United States senator, speaking of himself and an almost preternaturally dignified colleague.

"Blank has reversed his gravity; I have sunk by my levity."—Youth's Companion.

Rather Rough.

Gunner—And now comes a professor who declares that fruit is just as healthy with the skin on as it is peeled.

Guy—If I'm I'd like to see somebody start him on a diet of pineapples.—Chicago News.

No Jewish Lullabies.

It is remarkable that notwithstanding the love and devotion of a Jewish mother there seems to be no trace of a real Jewish lullaby. The most common are of a recent origin.—American Hebrew.

FOR THE LADIES.

The Story of Life.

Only the same old story, told in a different strain; Sometimes a smile of gladness, and then a stab of pain; Sometimes a flash of sunlight, again the drifting rain. Sometimes it seems to borrow from the crimson roses its hue; Sometimes black with thunder, then changed to a brilliant blue; Sometimes as false as Satan, sometimes as true. Only the same old story; But, oh, how the changes ring! Prophet and priest and peasant, soldier and scholar and king; Sometimes the warmest hand-clasp leaves in the palm a sting. Sometimes in the hush of even, sometimes in the midday strife. Sometimes with dove-like calmness, sometimes with passionate rife. We dream it, write it, live it, this weird, wild story of life.

—Boston Transcript.

The Victims of Parents.

The shocking court case, of which the loathsome details have been inflicted upon the world several times, is one that all parents—and especially mothers—should take as a warning, for it concerns an extreme instance of parental blundering. The initial tragedy, the scandal and the affront to public decency which the trials constituted, to say nothing of the terrible family suffering, were all avoidable, for if the woman who is now moving heaven and earth to free her son had used a tithe of the energy she is expending in properly disciplining him when a child, both he and she would have been spared the horrors of these last few years.

There is no more excuse for a child becoming a criminal than for his becoming physically blind, as neglect is the principal cause of both conditions, and it is parents who should properly be held to account for such moral and physical calamities, since, if there is one fact that the study of natural and moral laws makes more evident than another, it is that grave effects inevitably follow their violation. The supreme natural necessity for the child is that it shall be trained to fit its environment—the world in its material aspects, as well as the human institutions, laws and customs that have been developed by civilization—and it is, therefore, due to it that its training shall be of the best. Born an uncomprehending little animal, it has to learn, and its early months of its life, if its parents are neglectful or ignorant, it has a rather tragic time of it from first to last. Being as clay in their hands they make what they will of it, and, taking all classes and all nations into consideration, not 25 per cent. of them realize their responsibility.

Fortunately the quickened conscience of the period is now concerning itself with the scientific study of the child. For the first time in the history of the race systematic effort is being made through education to protect it from the crimes committed against it by the parent and by society—one phase of the welfare movement being the establishment in an eastern state university of a department for the study of the child in all its relations—and there is also a movement in favor of moral, as well as physical, instruction in the public schools, the more enlightened authorities doing all they can to save the millions of children under their charge from parental neglect and blundering.

These efforts cannot be too lightly commended, as they all make for relieving the child of much wholly unmerited suffering, besides tending to enlighten parents. But no universal reform of training methods will ever be brought about until the fact of responsibility is fairly pounded into fathers and mothers, and until public opinion insists, in season and out of season, that the child's very life, even though they may have been well meaning. It is the duty of all who bring children into the world, to make their welfare a serious study, and above all to protect them from evil company. The hoodlum should not be blamed entirely for his wrong-doing. It is his parents, who, although perhaps decent themselves, having married on slender income, were compelled to live in a poor and turbulent neighborhood, infested by gangs, have sent him into the street to play, and who, therefore, must be held responsible for any untoward results.

It is now somewhat the fashion for leaders of thought to proclaim that the state owes this or that to the child, but the fact that the child owes its life at all comparable in importance, or in effect, with the obligations of the parent—a truth that is generally ignored, but which should be brought conspicuously to the front, and kept there. When, after a life of debauch, the murderer stands before the bar to answer to the crime of killing, he is scarcely more the victim of the state than the child of an indulgent mother who allowed him to bully her, or the father whose harsh and ungentle methods drove his son to seek pleasure outside the home. And so with lesser offenders, and even with rude, unmannerly children—it is their parents who are most to blame, for they are parent made.—Vogue.

Women Who Insist On Courteous Treatment.

A girl had better be chaperoned too much at a summer resort than be left too much without the care of an older person. For freedom engendered by boating, swimming and golf leads to an informality of manner that, with young persons, sometimes goes over the border of good form, and a girl who is thrown much, without restraint, in such an atmosphere, often loses some of her refinement.

Last Saturday evening, on the piazza of a large hotel at one of the fashionable watering places, five girls and four boys, all between 17 and 20 years of age, were sitting between a dance. One of the boys had screwed himself into his chair so that his head and shoulders were on the knees of another boy, and his feet were raised and firmly placed against the side of the house. Another boy had his feet raised to the chair of the girl beside whom he sat. The girls were slouched in all kinds of attitude.

There was nothing harmful about such attitudes, but much which was undesirable and showed a breaking of rules of good manners that is not always desirable, even between members of the same family, and certainly to be avoided with acquaintances. Such freedom does away with common courtesies, which in themselves, do not always mean much, but that which they represent stands for the proper attitude between boys and girls and men and women.

For instance, it would not be harmful if a man, meeting a woman in the street whom he knew fairly well, did not take off his hat to her. But the great mistake lies in the way it would affect the man himself in his feeling toward the woman. He would grow careless and heedless of important matters, because he had allowed himself to ignore the trivial. He would not regard her with the deference he would accord to others who would not permit such familiarity. There are certain rules of etiquette which must always be observed if one is to continue to regard the big courtesies and form of daily life. A certain amount of respect is necessary between all persons; contempt makes any kind of companionship or even acquaintance impossible, and girls should never forget that familiarity breeds contempt.

One would not have girls saying

"prisms" all the time they are with boys and behaving as though they were training for a presentation at court. But one would have them always observe the fundamental rules of good manners, which neither take liberties nor permit them. A boy likes a girl who insists on good behavior. He may tell her she is "frigid," but she will find that he likes and stays with her more than with the other girl who doesn't mind familiarity. He may "rush" the latter for a time, but he will go back, year in year out to the former, and will declare her to be all right. For he will respect as well as like her, and he has a far better opinion of her for the fact that he is not always allowed his own way, but must keep to a proper and by no means uncomfortable pitch.—Boston Traveler.

Walking Clubs.

The organization of walking clubs is urged to promote interest in this form of exercise as a means of recreation and for the promotion of health.

These clubs may be composed of men or of women, or of both men and women, and there need be no limit as to the size of the club or of the age of the members. The club might consist of five or ten members, only condition should be that each should agree to walk within a specified time, say a week, a month, or the season, a certain number of miles. There need be no dues or expense connected with it. The benefits would come from this form of exercise and from associating with those interested in outdoor life and an opportunity for studying nature.

There should be a very simple form of rules or regulations, principally that each member be an eager to help keep the membership together with a common purpose.

There might be weekly tramps in which all would join who could. The nature of these walks, the distance and all about them to be governed, of course, by circumstances. The members could take a long, over-the-country walk to some point where trolley or car could bring them home. Sometimes these walks might be extended for more than one day, stopping at some suitable point and staying over night.

A few suggestions may be helpful. Learn to walk easily and gracefully. The ability to walk correctly is a valuable accomplishment very rarely seen, because people do not appreciate the advantages of this from a practical or aesthetic standpoint. Walking is undoubtedly one of the best of all exercises and a walking tour the best of all methods of spending a vacation. Do not walk against time, or to see how many miles can be covered, but plan to get the greatest good from the walk itself, having no other aim than this, and this spirit should animate all who join walking clubs.—Albert Turner in Health Culture.

Politeness Overdone.

Little courtesies and kind attentions are all very well in their place. We all like to see them. We all approve of them and always appreciate them.

It is very easy to overdo this sort of thing. There are people who are eternally solicited about the comfort and condition of others surrounding them; at least they appear to be so.

Jumping up to give some one a seat, climbing over the backs of the chairs to prevent walking in front of any one, absolutely refusing to enter a door ahead of any one else. Everybody must have the best of the first, the safest, the biggest, and all that, and all that. It is every common to meet people who are so tremendously afflicted with the malady of over-politeness, and it is always distressing to meet them. They are a perfect nuisance. They interrupt conversation with slight, silly ceremonies which mean nothing whatever to the average, well-balanced person. They make themselves disagreeable, and all other people nervous with their incessant solicitude over the small details, unworthy the notice of any one whose time is worth anything.

Most of us prefer to be in the company of a rough, blunt person than to be surrounded by one who is so busy with these overdone courtesies that he is unable to do anything but use being either one or the other. A man may be at once frank and courteous, business like and thoughtful of the company of others, but there are those who make of politeness a continuous performance, exasperating to a normal intellect.

Don't do it. Let everyone attend to his own private affairs. Don't try to perform another's function, but mind your own business. See to it that you do not in any way obstruct your neighbor's activity or limit his privileges; that is all you need do. After that he will take care of himself. As a rule, he would a great deal rather do it, too.

As for walking in front of any one if he depends on the situation. If you have a seat between a chair and the wall, or inconvenience a person by causing them to move, in order to allow you to pass behind them then it is certainly more polite to go in front of them. The very essence of politeness is to make people comfortable, whether it be by rendering them a service or letting them alone. To disturb people or make them uncomfortable in an effort to cover some point of etiquette is neither sensible nor courteous, but on the contrary, affected and silly.

We dislike a rude, discourteous person. Who does not? We have no especial affection for that person who cares nothing for the feelings of others. We know that such a career is sure to come to grief. But if we were compelled to associate daily with either of these kind of people, we would prefer to have the under-polite than those who are over-polite. The over-polite person is like the sweetmeat; he is all right once in a while, but as a steady diet he becomes nauseating.—Cooking Club Magazine.

Cancer Increasing At an Alarming Rate.

It is sad news indeed that cancer is increasing at such a rate that it begins to rival the white plague—as tuberculosis is called—in the number of its victims. The disquieting facts are furnished by Dr. L. E. Gaylord, of the New York Cancer Laboratory, in his annual report to the state health department. The average death rate per 100,000 of the population for 1906, 1907, 1908, taken collectively, is 76, which shows an increase in the last thirteen years of 28.8 per cent. As usual with physicians, Dr. Gaylord holds out promises of finding a speedy cure through animal experimentation, although that has been tried these many years and without success. Says Dr. Gaylord, who is begging for state appropriations: "The results to be obtained in this work are directly proportionate to the amount of money expended." Why cannot New York profit by the experience of Chicago, which city also had a cancer scare not long ago? It will be recalled that the board of health there, becoming concerned over the fact that the death percentage of immigrants from cancer was very much higher than in the countries from which they came, set about investigating the cause. The researches of this public body started with the employment of a competent physician with progressive ideas, and his study of the mortality tables discloses Orientals and Americans to be among the fewest victims. In the case of Germans and aliens from the southwestern part of Europe, he found that the mortality went up by leaps and bounds. Being a modernist in medical

practice, the physician studied the dietary habits of the different peoples and discovered that the Americans ate comparatively little meat, and that of a good quality, the Orientals ate no meat, but that the people of other nationalities habitually ate great quantities of it, mostly the poorer cuts from the packing house outputs. When the Jungle revelations are recalled, it is not surprising that much that the poor immigrant eats is the reverse of prime cut. Horace Fletcher has today 200,000 adherents who follow his theories of the thorough mastication of food, with the resultant limiting of the quantity consumed (little or no meat being included in the dietary). Should millions instead of thousands learn to properly chew their food, and thus to put a check on prevailing overeating, cancer would probably decrease, as would also did, after hygiene and sanitation were applied to the cure. Scourges like cancer and the white plague are matters of economic as well as humane interest.

Perseverance Versus Pounds.

Ever and always is the question of growing thinner of interest to women, even though they may not have arrived at a stage where their bones are more than decently covered. The one that does the loudest and most persistent wailing about her gain of fat and muscle is the one who having always been thin to scrawny, suddenly begins to "take on" weight. The time that she thinks her added avoidpound is a joke, but when she tries on some pet frock that will not meet around her her protestations will become vehement and she will search industriously for a remedy. Every woman that she knows will be pestered for advice, and she will soon find out that the thin ones have always been thin and want to be fat and that the fat ones know no hope, or they, too, would be thin. Once in a while she meets a congenial spirit, slightly reduced, and the intimacy that arises therefrom increases with each favorable symptom of loss.

One maiden who had gone to 200 pounds from 135 and had reduced herself to 155 in eight months was finally prevailed upon to tell what she did to work the miracle. The keynote of her success she considers not much what she did as doing it consistently. No part of her regimen was hard or overtaxing, but it all worked together. First, she lay on her back on the floor, after rising early, and raised each leg, without bending the knee, thirty times to a right angle with her body. Then she went up together thirty times. At the start this number must not be tried for, or "a pain in the middle," as the small boy said, will be felt quite equal to the one he probably had, for all the abdominal muscles are worked by the action, particularly when the legs are raised together. Then she lay on her side, and side, well over on her hips, fifty times, and then standing, without bending the knees, touched the palms of her hands flat on the floor for another fifty. Next came a hot bath and a rub with alcohol, so that no muscle could stiffen, and then, in short skirt, rubber knee breeches under tights and two sweaters, she took a two-mile walk, followed by another bath and breakfast. For breakfast she ate fruit, coffee, toast without butter, and the number of slices limited, with one boiled egg. After breakfast she went out again, conventionally clad, for another walk, this time just for strolling from house to house to call on her friends, and possibly to ramble with them. For luncheon she could eat as she pleased, with the omission of potatoes, butter, and without butter, of course, bread is not much relished. As for drinks, she took anything that was served. But she made it a rule never to satisfy the appetite completely—always to stop just before eating enough. If a hearty luncheon was taken she touched no food until next morning's breakfast, except a small piece of rare meat at dinner or a little soup. At night the morning exercises were repeated, and without medicine or dieting the result noted was accomplished.

Before entering upon this regimen, however, a doctor should be consulted for the purpose of ascertaining if the heart can stand the exercises and baths, for a weak heart plays many inexplicable pranks if not consulted carefully.

A tomato diet on alternate days is highly recommended for lessening the girth. On tomato days no vegetable should be eaten but tomatoes, and a tomato should be eaten before or at breakfast every day. On the days between turnips, carrots and onions may be eaten. The tomato diet is also useful for a salubrious complexion. Sliding a bicycle will take down any puffiness of the hips, thigh or stomach very quickly. Long rides are not necessary. Two little trips daily to friends a mile or so away are sufficient, and many people can ride a wheel who would be fatigued by walking even half the distance covered. Dancing is excellent, too—not going in for a turn once in a while, but dancing every dance from start to finish. A short, regular life with some practical restrictions and regular exercising will keep a woman from growing overheavy, and when trying to grow thin this rule more strenuously observed will have much effect.

Above all, the woman who is trying to reduce her weight should not adopt a plan that will cut her off from any fun and pleasure that is justly hers, for the spirit does not like a "reform" system grows to be a bugbear and makes the patient nervous. If a woman has a pretty figure of just the right proportions that she fears she may lose let her form a walking club and walk daily, rain or shine. Then she need have little fear of outgrowing her best clothes and feeling "fat and forty," for it is really only the fat who realize that they are forty. One other thing to remember is that on no account must a nap be taken during the day, for sleep adds nature every time in building up tissues, and incidentally the fatty ones are built up.—New York Tribune.

Good Advice.

Have nothing to do with people who dramatize their woes. "Radiate a sunny self-trust, and make whatever you touch luminous." It is grip and grit that conquer success, not aloof rigor with which one takes hold of his task, but a doggedness with which he holds on after he has taken hold.

If you are not doing good with the little you have; if you are not making the most of it, you may be sure that you are not likely to do the great good that you think you will when you get a lot of money. After one has once felt the joy, the exhilaration, the infinite peace and satisfaction which come from the exercise of his highest faculties, he cannot be satisfied ever again to grovel by the exercise of his brute faculties.

"It is the man or woman who labor cannot weary nor enemies scare, nor the hero who who confronts a reverser with an unflinching front; who can neither be turned aside from his settled purpose, by the world's dread or laugh, nor by its scorn or its frown, who makes their mark."—Success Magazine.

Retribution.

"And so Cain cruelly slew his brother Abel," says the Sunday school teacher. "And what was the penalty he suffered?" "He married a woman in the land of Nod," answers the towheaded boy in the end seat, "and he said his punishment was greater than he could bear." Father.

SPHYNX OF THE STREET.

Julius Chambers Throws Light on the Early Days of Harriman.

Harriman was a sphynx of Wall street until nine years ago. In that special line he and "Silent" Smith divided honors. Mystery was the great card of each of those men. Personally, my distinct memory of Harriman goes back to the fall of 1872, when I was sent to Wall street to succeed Col. Warren Miller of the Tribune. It was necessary to know every prominent broker by sight and many of them personally. My headquarters was at the office of Ogden Busch, then on Broad street, and about where the Blair building stands today. For awhile young Harriman had an office in that building. He was a pale, cadaverous chap in those days. Although in the middle twenties he looked absolutely boyish. Henry N. Smith, whom I knew very well, was fond of Harriman; from him I first learned the details of his career. Harriman, then, was a room trader, meaning for the purchase of shares at the rate charged by one member who buys for another. It now is \$2 per 100 shares, but I do not recall the figure in those days. Harriman was always in evidence on the floor. His voice was not suited for trading when the exchange was in an uproar. People used to wonder who his clients were; but after he forced the Standard Oil people to take him into their fold mystery ceased.

He discovered the building millionaires ten years before anybody else and had helped them to roll up their wealth. That he traded for himself in the most venturesome fashion was suspected and is now assured. But he never held speculative stocks for any length of time, and would not take a chance of heavy loss. He'd get out generally with one to three points loss, rather than stick for large gains. When his business enlarged and he established his offices in this and other cities, Harriman practically gave no further service to that portion of his complicated business affairs.

Never but once did I talk with him. The occasion was the historic one in which he first gave a public interview. He recited rather than talked. He answered all questions as he walked about the floor of his office in the Equitable building, with a nervous spring unlike any other man's movements. Trusting to memory rather than notes, I listened with wonder to this broker who had suddenly emerged from his chrysalis as a great railroad magnate—successor of Huntington, rival of Morgan and Hill. It was stupendous.

The pictures he drew of the future of the Union Pacific seemed a stock jobber's canvas; every word he uttered has come true. He indicated the straightening of the road, but when he spoke of building a road to the north, the northern end of the Great Salt Lake, every hearer saw an attempt to "work" publicity for selling stock. Yet that long bridge has been in use for several years and is an eliminator of many miles. When Oakes Ames and Dr. Durant ran their line across Nebraska, up the valley of the North Platte, they kept the land grant constantly in mind. More than 100,000 acres of road, more thousands of acres of public lands!

Harriman set to work to knock those greedy kinks out of the road. As far as Cheyenne he added forty bridges and pulled up the old rails on the crooked sections.—Julius Chambers in Brooklyn Eagle.

WHY THEY SEE DOUBLE.

Muscles of the Eyeballs of Drunkards Are Temporarily Paralyzed.

A scientific writer has given his opinion why drunken men see double. In the first place, it is essential that the "elevated" party must have two good eyes. No amount of liquor would make a one-eyed man see two half dollars where only one exists, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. When we wish to see distinctly we adjust the eyes by converging them more or less so that the image falls upon the sensitive point of the retina. If the object is too far off to enable us to get a distinct image in either eye the eyes are so constructed that they can bring the object nearer, or we can, by contracting the eye muscles, bring the retina nearer the lens thus getting a clear sight of the object.

Both eyes may be moved either upward or downward or to the right or to the left, but it is impossible to direct one of them upward and the other downward. If we converge the eyes so that the two images fall on the sensitive point of the corresponding retinas we get in the brain a sharp image. If, however, from any cause we are not able to move the eyeballs so as to have this image fall squarely on the retina we see double. This seeing double can be caused by temporary paralysis of the muscles of the eyeballs. For permanent paralysis there may be any one of several causes. Excessive use of alcohol or tobacco will produce temporary paralysis. Under the influence of strong drink the controlling muscles of the eye, like others of the body, are not under control, hence some drunken men stagger in their speech, others stagger in their walk and others see double.

Parsimony and Thrift.

That there is a decided difference between parsimony and thrift is shown in the following incident: A business man boarded an uptown trolley car recently and handed the conductor a quarter, which showed by its shining surface that it was fresh from the mint. The conductor in returning the change remarked, "I shall keep this for my 'slot meter'." Curious to learn why a special coin was required for the meter, the passenger questioned the conductor and was informed that he had discovered that a new quarter dropped into the meter gives a greater supply of gas than one which has been in use, owing probably to the fact that its weight is slightly greater than that of one which has become worn through passing through many hands. This is an example of thrift as contrasted with the parsimony of the proprietor of a quarry, where a laborer was blown high in the air by the premature explosion of a blast, but, falling into a soft bed of clay and finding himself more frightened than injured, the man took up his crowbar and started to work again. On pay day he discovered, to his surprise, that his parsimonious employer had "docked" him for the time he was off the job in his upward flight.—Philadelphia Record.

King Leopold as a Bargainer.

An example of haggling over a bargain by King Leopold was recently revealed at Brussels in the case of an American who was buying the furniture given by Louis Philippe to King Leopold I. The would-be purchaser objected to the price asked by the royal salesmen, because it would be difficult to prove that the furniture offered for sale was really historic. King Leopold refused to budge.

Caught with the Goods.

"Hogan's cow broke into the strawberry patch this mornin', sorr, an' it's heavy damages ye sh'ld git from him." "It's no use, Patrick. He'll be sure to swear at ye if ye sombody else's cow." "The devil a bit, sorr, he can't. O! shut the baste in there for fiv'pence."—Judge.

fused to lower the price, but offered to include in the bargain an autograph letter from Louis Philippe announcing that he had sent the furniture. The American then purchased the furniture at the King's price.

GROWING EUCALYPTUS TREE.

Millions in the Timber, Which Attains Height of Nearly 100 Feet.

About the most profitable industry recently developed is the growing of the eucalyptus tree, says Van Norden's World Mirror. The bureau of forestry reports that 500 trees to the acre is the proper planting and that at the end of ten years these trees should have an average height of 92 feet and be 11 inches each in diameter, according to estimates made in California.

This acre would contain 100,000 feet of hardwood, the average market price of which at present is \$25 per thousand. Therefore, if you have the price of 100 acres of land in the eucalyptus belt, plus the price of 50,000 trees (nursery stocks and growing space) and to defray the cost of cultivation, etc., and you are sure you will not need any of this currency for a decade, there is a quarter of a million dollars waiting for you.

The eucalyptus thrives best in southern California, where there is no danger of frost. Plantings have been made in the hottest parts of Arizona, in southwestern Texas, in New Mexico and Florida, but California wears the blue ribbon to date.

The red gum eucalyptus was supposed to be the best frost resistant of the whole eucalyptus family, and yet it was killed back almost to the roots by frost in the northern part of Comcon county, Tex., though the thermometer registered only 26 degrees above freezing. The big gum variety was first introduced in California in 1856, and for many years it was regarded as good only for firewood. Recently, however, the forestry society of that state has caused a series of investigations to be made, and the conclusion has been reached that the eucalyptus has a tremendous future, and is to bring untold wealth to southern California and those who undertake its growth.

ALASKA IS AGRICULTURAL.

Produces Hay and Vegetables, and a Man with a Garden Gets Rich.

C. C. Georgeson, special agent of the agricultural department, who for many years past has had charge of experimental stations in different parts of Alaska, makes the broad statement in his annual report this year that Alaska is an agricultural land, and that hay can be produced in any quantity needed, the native grasses furnish abundant pasture during the summer months and all of the hardy vegetables can be grown to perfection up to and even within the Arctic circle, says the Seattle Intelligencer.

With the fact proved that Alaska has larger possibilities in the way of producing agricultural crops, comes the other important fact that the Alaska farmer has right at home a permanent market at the highest prices paid anywhere in the country for everything that he produces.

The man who has a large and productive market garden in the immediate vicinity of any of the great mining camps does not need to envy the man who has a productive placer mine. His stands in the same class, financially, and he has a less laborious pursuit to follow.

Alaska is never likely to enter into any serious competition with other portions of the Pacific coast in the markets of the world. But Alaska can, and in time will, come close to the point of being self-sustaining in the matter of agricultural products. The year by year will become less dependent upon the outside for vegetables and hay, although it is likely that the territory will continue to import its breadstuffs.

An Irreparable Loss.

"What has happened to me?" asked the patient when he had recovered from the effects of the ether.

"You were in a trolley car accident," said the nurse, "and it has been found necessary to amputate your right hand."

He sank back on the pillows, sobbing aloud.

"Cheer up," said the nurse, patting him on the head; "you'll soon learn to get along all right with your left hand."

determined to land the jumper in Sta-

Shifting the Responsibility.

A youthful versifier sought the judgment of a well known critic. "Sir," said the poet indignantly when the expert had advised him to burn his lines, "poets are born, not made!" "Young man," rejoined the critic, smiling, "do not try to shift the blame on to your parents!"—*Philadelphia Press.*

cluded me the custom by something read just now in a household magazine. "In child-maintenance," says the subject—describes some little piece of selfishness of which her all daughter was guilty. "I waited till she was in bed," the account goes on, "and then I put her to bed." etc. Now, we all know what "putting a thing to a child gravely" means, on the part of the child, first. "I waited till she was in bed, then I put her to bed," then comes the horse. At least that's the way the horse, and it's a gamut of emotions no doubt should be put through at bedtime. "I waited till she was in bed, then I put her to bed," then comes the horse. At least that's the way the horse, and it's a gamut of emotions no doubt should be put through at bedtime. "I waited till she was in bed, then I put her to bed," then comes the horse. At least that's the way the horse, and it's a gamut of emotions no doubt should be put through at bedtime.

Chicken Fritters—Mince the meat of

Shifting the Responsibility.

A youthful versifier sought the judgment of a well known critic. "Sir," said the poet indignantly when the expert had advised him to burn his lines, "poets are born, not made!" "Young man," rejoined the critic, smiling, "do not try to shift the blame on to your parents!"—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Southern Pacific has asked for a

Jackson Hatch, the San Jose (Cal.) attorney who was recently convicted of embezzling several thousand dollars belonging to a client, has been arrested in San Francisco on a bench warrant, on a charge of jumping his bail.

Hatch is charged with using the money belonging to a member of the wealthy Sage family, of Congress Heights, near San Jose, and his arrest probably due to the Sages, who seem

Chug-chug!

Shifting the Responsibility.

A youthful versifier sought the judgment of a well known critic. "Sir," said the poet indignantly when the expert had advised him to burn his lines, "poets are born, not made!" "Young man," rejoined the critic, smiling, "do not try to shift the blame on to your parents!"—*Philadelphia Press.*

the county court for its value, and the evidence showed that the soldier had not

Shifting the Responsibility.

A youthful versifier sought the judgment of a well known critic. "Sir," said the poet indignantly when the expert had advised him to burn his lines, "poets are born, not made!" "Young man," rejoined the critic, smiling, "do not try to shift the blame on to your parents!"—*Philadelphia Press.*

A youthful versifier sought the judg-

out of a well known critic. "Sir," said the poet indignantly when the expert had advised him to burn his lines, "poets are born, not made!" "Young man," rejoined the critic, smiling, "do not try to shift the blame on to your parents!"—
Philadelphia Press.

B. & O. S.-W.

The most direct route to New York, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, over the Alleghenies and through the beautiful Potomac Valley. Through service with fine equipment. Stop overs allowed on all first class tickets at Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Also the most direct route to the west, making direct connections with all lines leading out of Union Station, St. Louis, with no transfer of depots.

For rates and time of trains call at B. & O. Ticket Office or address

C. C. FREY, Agent.
W. P. TOWNSEND, D. P. A.
Vincennes, Ind.

Indianapolis, Columbus and Southern Traction Co.



In effect June 1, 1909.

North-bound Cars Lv. Seymour	South-bound Cars Ar. Seymour
TO	FROM
6:53 a. m. ... 1	C... 6:30 a. m.
8:13 a. m. ... 1	G... 7:50 a. m.
8:53 a. m. ... 1	L... 8:51 a. m.
9:17 a. m. ... 1	L... 9:09 a. m.
9:53 a. m. ... 1	L... 9:50 a. m.
10:53 a. m. ... 1	L... 10:50 a. m.
11:17 a. m. ... 1	L... 11:09 a. m.
11:53 a. m. ... 1	L... 11:50 a. m.
12:53 p. m. ... 1	L... 12:50 p. m.
1:17 p. m. ... 1	L... 1:50 p. m.
1:53 p. m. ... 1	L... 2:09 p. m.
2:53 p. m. ... 1	L... 2:50 p. m.
3:17 p. m. ... 1	L... 3:50 p. m.
3:53 p. m. ... 1	L... 4:09 p. m.
4:53 p. m. ... 1	L... 5:50 p. m.
5:53 p. m. ... 1	L... 6:09 p. m.
6:17 p. m. ... 1	L... 6:50 p. m.
6:53 p. m. ... 1	L... 7:50 p. m.
7:53 p. m. ... 1	L... 8:09 p. m.
8:17 p. m. ... 1	L... 8:50 p. m.
8:53 p. m. ... 1	L... 9:50 p. m.
10:20 p. m. ... G	L... 11:38 p. m.
11:55 p. m. ... C	L... 11:38 p. m.
1. —Indianapolis.	G. —Greenwood.
C. —Columbus.	
*—Hoosier Flyers.	*—Dixie Flyers.
x—Seymour-Indianapolis Limiteds.	
Cars make connections at Seymour with trains of the B. & O. R. R. and Southern Indiana R. R. for all points east and west of Seymour.	
For rates and time information see agents and official time table folders in all cars.	
General Offices—Columbus, Indiana.	

Southern Indiana Railway Co.

North Bound.	No. 2 No. 4 No. 6
Lv Seymour	6:45am 12:00pm 5:30pm
Lv Bedford	8:00am 1:38pm 6:45pm
Lv Odon	9:07am 2:44pm 7:52pm
Lv Elora	9:17am 2:54pm 8:02pm
Lv Beehunter	9:32am 3:07pm 8:15pm
Lv Linton	9:47am 3:22pm 8:30pm
Lv Jasonville	10:11am 3:42pm 8:53pm
Ar Terre Haute	11:00am 4:30pm 9:45pm
No. 28 mixed leaves Westport at 4:40 p. m., arrives at Seymour 6:25 p. m.	
South Bound	No. 1 No. 3 No. 5
Lv Terre Haute	6:00am 11:15am 5:35pm
Lv Jasonville	6:51am 12:08pm 6:27pm
Lv Linton	7:12am 12:30pm 6:51pm
Lv Beehunter	7:23am 12:43pm 7:04pm
Lv Elora	7:38am 12:58pm 7:19pm
Lv Odon	7:48am 1:08 pm 7:29pm
Lv Bedford	9:00am 2:25 pm 8:40pm
Ar Seymour	10:07am 3:35pm 9:50pm
No. 25, Mixed, Leaves Seymour at 2:25 p. m., arrive at Westport 4:10 p. m.	
For time tables and further information, apply to local agent, or	
H. P. RADLEY, G. P. & T. A.	
Grand Opera House, Terre Haute.	

Indianapolis and Louisville Traction Company



In effect June 1, 1909.

Hoosier Flyers leave Seymour for Columbus, Edinburg, Franklin, Greenwood and Indianapolis at: 9:17, 11:17 a. m. and 1:17, 3:17, 6:17, 8:17 p. m.

Dixie Flyers leave Seymour for Crothersville, Scottsburg, Sellersburg, Watson Junction, Jeffersonville and Louisville at: 9:11, 11:11 a. m. and 2:11, 4:11, 6:11, 8:11 p. m.

Local Cars leave Seymour for Louisville and all intermediate points at: 5:54, 7:54, 9:54, 11:54 a. m. and *12:51, 2:51, 4:54, 6:54, *8:54, *11:00.

Local freight service daily except Sunday between Seymour and Jeffersonville. Car arrives at 5:35 p. m. and leaves at 6:30 p. m.

For rates and information see Agents and official time table folders in all cars.

*For Scottsburg only.

H. D. MURDOCK, Supt.
Scottsburg, Ind.

WENT THE PACE ON BANK'S COIN

Indianapolis Young Man Leads a Merry Life.

AND NOW HE MUST ANSWER

After a Disappearance of Two Years, Oscar F. Cochrane, a Former Clerk in the American National Bank at Indianapolis, Is Found Serving in the Regular Army—Arrested on the Charge of "Doing" His Employers Out of \$7,000 by Juggling a Fat Account.

Indianapolis, Nov. 2.—At Ft. Slocum, N. Y., Oscar F. Cochrane, formerly an individual bookkeeper in the American National bank, was arrested yesterday by R. D. Hobbs, special agent of the United States treasury department. The arrest was made on warrants issued on an indictment returned against Cochrane by the federal grand jury here on May 9, 1908, charging him, in three counts, with embezzlement of \$7,000 of the money of the American National bank in July, 1907, and with falsifying the books of a national banking company. A telegram from Special Agent R. D. Hobbs to E. V. Clark, Indiana manager of the American Surety company, said he thought that Cochrane would not fight extradition. At the time of his arrest Cochrane was serving as an enlisted man in the regular infantry. He had been missing since the summer of 1907.

Cochrane's case, according to the evidence and testimony on which the indictment was returned against him, was another one, it seems, of women and wine and living at a fast clip on the \$1,200 salary of a bank clerk.

It is said Cochrane had operated very shrewdly. He had reduced by \$7,000 the account of one of the large and regular depositors of the bank whose account came under his book-keeping. He had selected one that was so large that there would be no danger of an overdraft. He had, at the same time, it is supposed, opened a bogus account in the bank to the credit of one Horace Burke, so far as known a fictitious character. Then, by some process which is not yet known, he caused a big deposit to be made from this bogus account to the credit of Horace Burke in the First National bank of Connersville. He then operated, it is said, by drawing checks in Burke's name on the First National bank of Connersville. This went on swimmingly until the large American National bank depositor, whose name is withheld, presented his deposit book on October 1, 1907, to be balanced.

There had been a shift in the bank, however, and the deposit book did not fall to Cochrane. He saw that detection was certain. It is stated that the loose leaf account of Horace Burke was lifted from the books of the bank, thus wiping out the record. He disappeared immediately.



TRY THIS

RUB your stove with your handkerchief. If the handkerchief becomes black it shows that the polish rubs off.

It also shows that you are not using Black Silk Stove Polish.

Black Silk Stove Polish does not rub off. Does not dust off.

It anneals to the iron—becomes a part of the stove.



BLACK SILK STOVE POLISH WORKS
Sterling, Illinois

makes old stoves look like new and lasts four times as long as any other shine. It is so much better than other stove polishes that there is absolutely no comparison. It is in a class all by itself.

Now these are facts that we want to prove to you.

Ask your dealer for a can of Black Silk Stove Polish and give it a good trial. Try it on your cook stove, your parlor stove or your gas range.

If you don't find it the best polish you ever used your dealer is authorized to refund your money.

Made in liquid or paste, one quality.

BLACK SILK STOVE POLISH WORKS
Sterling, Illinois

Ask your dealer for Black Silk Stove Polish. Enamel for use on grates, fenders, registers, stove pipes, etc. Prevents rusting.

TO RUN INDEPENDENT

One Big Plant of American Tin Plate Company to Be Sold.

Pittsburg, Nov. 2.—It is reported in Pittsburg iron and steel circles that the American sheet and tin plate company has about closed a deal selling its big Aetna standard mill at Martins Ferry, O., to the Whitaker-Glassner company of Wheeling, which will immediately reopen the plant as an independent concern and run it with union labor. The plant has been closed since July 1, owing to a strike and efforts of the American sheet and tin plate company to start the mills with nonunion men have failed.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

BANK WRECKER IN BAD

Richardson's Aggregate Sentence Stretches Out 240 Years.

Pittsburg, Nov. 2.—A United States jury returned a verdict of guilty against David J. Richardson, former cashier of the Cosmopolitan National bank of Pittsburg, which failed fifteen months ago for \$1,500,000. Richardson had been tried on twenty-six counts of falsifying the bank books, making false reports to the comptroller of currency. The aggregate sentence of Richardson can be 240 years to prison, with a fine aggregating \$24,000.

What Would You Do?

In a case of burn or scald what would you do to relieve the pain? Such injuries are liable to occur in any family and everyone should be prepared for them. Chamberlain's Salve applied on a soft cloth will relieve the pain almost instantly, and unless the injury is a very severe one, will cause the parts to heal without leaving a scar. For sale by C. W. Milhous.

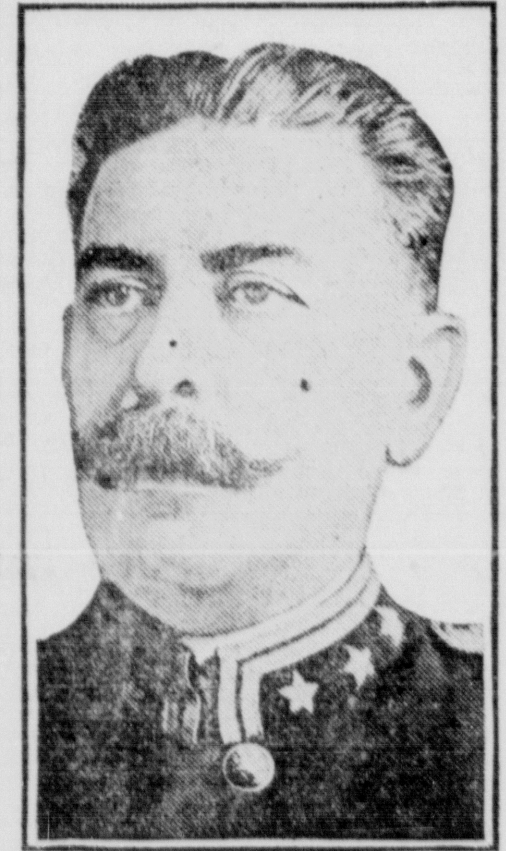
Couldn't Endure Separation.
Cincinnati, Nov. 2.—Mrs. Clara C. Sater, age sixty-three, widow of the late Magistrate Milton Sater and sister-in-law of United States Judge John E. Sater of the southern district of Ohio, committed suicide. She first wrote a note bewailing her loneliness since the death of her husband three weeks ago.

If you desire a clear complexion take Foley's Orino Laxative for constipation and liver trouble as it will stimulate these organs and thoroughly cleanse your system, which is what every one needs in order to feel well. Sold by all druggists.

CUBA PROSPERING

President Gomez Addresses Felicitous Message to Congress.

Havana, Nov. 2.—Upon the opening of congress President Gomez congratulated the country on the unprecedented sugar crop. He said that the



PRESIDENT GOMEZ.

best economical conditions prevailed and that there was complete security for life and property.

There is no case on record of a cough or cold resulting in pneumonia or consumption after Foley's Honey and Tar has been taken, as it will stop your cough and break up your cold quickly. Refuse any but the genuine Foley's Honey and Tar in a yellow package. Contains no opiates and is safe and sure. Sold by all druggists.

TROOPS ON GUARD IN OLD BREATHITT

The Crack of a Gun May Start Things.

Jackson, Ky., Nov. 2.—This is the second time an election has been held in Breathitt county under the protection of state troops. In 1905, when Judge James Hargis and Ed Callahan were fighting for their political lives, it was necessary to have the troops here to preserve order.

A request for additional troops was made last evening. Ball cartridges were issued to the soldiers yesterday. Heretofore riot ammunition has been given them. Jackson is crowded with excited mountaineers, and it is believed the crack of one gun will start bloodshed. The soldiers here are all seasoned campaigners.

The principal struggle in the Breathitt campaign is over the office of circuit judge. The candidates for the office are Judge D. B. Redwine, Democrat, and Judge Adams, Republican, the incumbent. An important issue also is the prohibition question, and Judge Adams, it is alleged, has been particularly severe on the "blind tiger" element.

CURES REMOVE DOUBT ABOUT ECZEMA CURE.

Read What Your Druggist Says About Oil of Wintergreen Compound.

For several years we have announced with our recommendation, that we had found a positive cure for eczema; a simple skin wash, oil of wintergreen compounded with other healing ingredients.

Yet we know there are people right in this town who have eczema, and still have never tried this remedy.

We have therefore, arranged with the D. D. Laboratories of Chicago for a special offer of a trial bottle at 25 cents instead of the \$1.00 bottle as regularly sold.

We offer this trial bottle with our recommendation and assurance that just as soon as the patient washes his itching skin, this mild liquid will take the itch away instantly.

Andrew-Schwenk Drug Co. 26-28-2

Child Drank Deadly Dose.
Richmond, Ind., Nov. 2.—The two-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Killian Hartman is dead as the result of drinking a quantity of coal oil. The child, while crawling about the floor in the kitchen, found a small can containing kerosene and drank a considerable portion of the fluid before being discovered.

Croup Cured and a Child's Life Saved.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to that of the thousands who have been benefited by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My child, Andrew, when only three years old, was taken with a severe attack of croup, and thanks to the prompt use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy his life was saved and today he is a robust and healthy boy," says Mrs. A. Coy, Jr., of San Antonio, Texas. This remedy has been in use for many years. Thousands of mothers keep it at hand and it has never been known to fail. For sale by C. W. Milhous.

Preacher Lost in Europe.

London, Nov. 2.—Inquiries made in all directions fail to elicit any information as to the whereabouts of the doings of the Rev. Henry C. Vanderbeek, who resigned as pastor of the Forrest Hill Presbyterian church of Newark, N. J., some months ago to go abroad for a postgraduate course.

Foley's Honey and Tar cures coughs quickly, strengthens the lungs and expels colds. Get the genuine in a yellow package. Sold by all druggists.

Elevator Crushes Boy's Neck.

Evansville, Ind., Nov. 2.—On his first day at work in the Evansville Packing company's plant Roy Cobb, sixteen years old, was caught by a descending elevator while looking over the guard gate yesterday afternoon and died three hours later from a broken neck and internal injuries.

The Massachusetts Election.

Boston, Nov. 2.—Massachusetts Republicans claim that Governor Draper will be re-elected today by about 25,000 plurality. The Democrats claim that Senator Vehey will carry the state by about 20,000.

Hay's Hair Health

Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to Its Natural Color and Beauty.

No matter how long it has been gray or faded. Stops its falling out, and positively removes Dandruff. Refuse all substitutes. Is not a dye. \$1 and 50c. bottles, at druggists, or by mail, send 2c. for free book "The Care of the Hair." Philo Hay Spec. Co., Newark, N. J.

C. W. MILHOUS
A. J. PELLENS

Seymour Business Directory

AUTO REPAIRS.

We handle all automobile supplies, also, storage and repairing. Smoke stacks, tanks and heavy iron work done. Founders and engine and boiler repairing. R. F. Buhner, cor. High & Circle Street.

Blish Milling Co.

Millers of Soft Winter Wheat. We grind one million and a half bushels each year. A home product guaranteed to be the best. Blish Milling Co., Seymour, Ind.

CANDY KITCHEN AND LUNCH.

Try the New Place for a lunch. Home cooking, everything the best and clean. Take home a nice box of candy to the little ones, its pure and wholesome. Mrs. McAllister, 113 N. Chestnut Street.

COAL AND FEED.

A yard full of the best brands of hard and soft coal. Full line of feed meal & etc. Will exchange wheat and corn for flour or meal. G. H. Anderson, Seymour, Ind.

COAL AND KINDLING.

Dealer in Plymouth coal, also, Pittsburg Campbell's Creek, Linton, anthracite and other kinds of coal. Prompt delivery at right prices. Phone me your order. H. F. White, Seymour, Ind.

COAL, LIME AND TILE.

All kinds of coal and lime, Portland cement, plaster, clay and fire brick, sewer pipe, tile, etc. Get our prices before you buy. New Phones, 8 and 60. Mrs. A. W. Mills.

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Building, contracting, plumbing, heating and masonry. Will figure on any work wanted. W. A. Wylie. Phone 380. Residence, W. Broadway.

DODDS RESTAURANT.

Come here for a good lunch. Fresh oysters and ice cream. A nice line of chocolate candies. Best brands of cigars. Come in and eat. Thornton Dodd, Prop., Seymour.

DRUGS, PAINTS AND OILS.

We fill your prescriptions just as the doctor orders with the purest drugs. Standard patent medicines, paints, oils, window glass and sundries. A. J. Pellens, Seymour, Indiana.

FERTILIZER MANUFACTURER.

All kinds of high grade animal fertilizer; also, sulphate and murate of potash and intrate of soda. Dead animals removed within 18 miles of Seymour. Phone, Residence, Old & New, 338. Factory, Old, 189, F. F. Buhner.

FURNITURE AND WALL PAPER.

Most up-to-date line of household goods in Seymour. We have increased our stock. Get our prices and you will buy our goods. Stoves & ranges. Lumbkin & Son.

GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS

Highest price paid for poultry & eggs. You will find our grocery department ample and prices the lowest; also, full line of dry goods and notions. W. H. Reynolds, 21 Chestnut. Phone 163.

HODAPP HOMINY COMPANY.

Manufacturers of White Corn Goods. Dealers in grain, hay, flour and seeds. We are agents for the famous Spring Wheat Flour, used by people who want the best.

INTERURBAN LUNCH ROOM.

Short orders a specialty. Fresh oysters served in any style. Home-made pies and baked beans. Chili con carne, fish and the best coffee in town. Herman Chambers, Prop.

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.

We will fit your eyes correctly with comfortable glasses. Full line of new Xmas goods, watches, broaches, pins lodge emblems and sterling silver goods. T. M. Jackson, 104 W. Second Street.

LUMBER AND PLANING MILL.

Manufacturers of high grade mill work, veneered doors and interior finish. Dealers in Lumber Shingles, Lath, Sash, Doors and Blinds. Established in 1855. The Travis Carter Co. Phone, 74.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Tailoring in all its branches. Full line of fall and winter suitings. We make garments that fit perfectly. Pressing and repairing done. A. Sciarra, one door east of Democrat Office.

MILLINERY AND HAIR GOODS.

I have just received some late styles in fall and winter trimmed and untrimmed hats. They are certainly beautiful. Hair goods, shampooing, hair dressing and massaging. Mrs. E. M. Young.

NEW & SECOND HAND FURNITURE.

Good selection of second hand heating stoves, cook stoves and ranges. We will put your stove in good order. Several bargains in oak furniture. Gorbet & Son, 118 S. Chestnut. Phone, 250.

OWL CIGAR STORE.

The best line of imported and domestic cigars in the city. Special attention to the box trade for Xmas smoking tobacco, cigarettes, pipes and cigar holders. E. M. McElwain, Prop.

POULTRY, EGGS AND BUTTER.

We pay the highest market price for poultry, eggs, butter and etc. See us for quotations before you sell. Both Phones No. 11. Hadley Poultry Co.

PROGRESSIVE MUSIC CO.

Agents for the Chickering, Ivers & Pond, Starr, the Corl, Clough and leading makes of pianos. Also, second hand uprights and square pianos at a special bargain. Low expenses and low prices.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

Farm, city and town properties. Indiana farms for sale or trade. See us for a good investment property. Trades made anywhere. Loans and insurance. Notary Public. Peek Bros. Both Phones.

SHOE REPAIRING.

You have a little shoe shop at your own door. Why not patronize a little more. We repair every 30th pair free. Try our work. H. C. Wood, 110 Ewing Street.

Series No. 2 Void after Nov. 13

DAILY REPUBLICAN VOTING COUPON.

ONE VOTE

Candidate _____

Address _____

Voter's name and address _____

This coupon must be clipped close to the margin, not rolled, mutilated, torn or wadded.

CONTEST EDITOR, THE REPUBLICAN.

ANNA E. CARTER

NOTARY PUBLIC

Office at the Daily Republican
office, 108 West Second Street.
SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis

LOANS NOTARY

BATHS

Take Turkish Salt-glow
Baths for all kinds of
Lung Trouble.

ALERT'S TURKISH BATH ROOMS

LEWIS & SWAILS
LAWYERS
SEYMOUR, INDIANA

W. H. BURKLEY

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE and LOANS

SEYMOUR, INDIANA

ELMER E. DUNLAP,

ARCHITECT

824-828 State Life Bldg. INDIANAPOLIS. Branch Office: Columbus

PIANO TUNING

Piano tuning is a science acquired only after years of experience, and satisfactory results cannot be obtained without it. 15 Years' Experience.

J. H. EuDaly